May 5 Jno Tate Sept 16 Days
Dec 26th Mr Saltsbone 29
29 Rev Dickerson Jan: 12th
Jany 16 Mr Sawyer 28
Feb 1 Mr Boz 3
9 Mr Jeffers Lane
26 Mr T Ware 10 Months
March 11 Mr Peake 23rd
24 Rev Mr Arnett 6th
April 6 Returned
13th Mr Ellerton 27th
May 8th Mr Wiz 20
July 24 Mr Hodges Aug 16th
Aug 7 Mr Scott Aug 10th
28 Mr Williams Sept 10
Nov 6 Mr Harris Nov 17th
24 Mr Downey 4 Days
Dec 6 Mr Dickerson 26th
Jany 8 Mr Clarke
18 Mr Dickerson 27th
Feb 28 Mr Levitt Feb 6th
June 17 Mr

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THROUGH

GERMANY;

PARTICULARLY ALONG

THE BANKS OF THE RHINE, MAYNE, &c.

AND

THAT PART OF THE PALATINATE, RHINGAW, &c.

USUALLY TERMED

THE GARDEN OF GERMANY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A CONCISE VOCABULARY

OF

FAMILIAR PHRASES, &c. in GERMAN and ENGLISH,

FOR THE USE OF TRAVELLERS.

BY THE REV. DR. RENDER.

NATIVE OF GERMANY.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

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TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE EARL OF MOIRA.

MY LORD,

IT was your perfect knowledge of the language, and your thorough acquaintance with the conſtitution and military diſcipline of my native country, that firſt induced me to ſolicit your patronage to this work; and thus,

my Lord, I take an opportunity of publickly avowing the pride I feel on being deemed worthy the protection of ſo accompliſhed a Gentleman and Soldier, as the world knows your Lordſhip to be.

On peruſing theſe ſheets, my Lord, you will, no doubt, be pleaſed at having revived in your memory, by the deſcription of thoſe parts over which you have travelled, and where you have dwelt, ſome events of your paſt days. If ſo, my Lord, of ſuch ſenſations I ſhall rejoice in being the author, and ſhall bear, with

ſomewhat leſs anxiety, the obligation you have conferred upon me.

I truſt that my work will prove an agreeable and uſeful companion to ſuch military characters as may hereafter make a tour through Germany, and that even to thoſe who have no ſuch intention it will be found inſtructive and amuſing; as the revolutions of States, the relation of political events which have cauſed them, and the deſcription of countries, muſt ever intereſt the Soldier, the Politician, and the Philoſopher.

With the hopes, therefore, my Lord, that my humble efforts may not prove unworthy of your patronage, I beg leave to ſubſcribe myſelf,

Your LORDSHIP's

Moſt grateful

And devoted Servant,

W. RENDER.

PREFACE.

BEING a native of Germany, and having traverſed the whole Empire, I may naturally be deemed more competent than Strangers to deſcribe with exactneſs thoſe principalities which are the ſubſtance of my Travels, having ſpent a year or two in each of them. Foreigners generally are too apt to hurry over a large tract of country without dwelling upon its beauties, or contemplating its ſingularities, ſatisfying their curioſity

with common information; and neglecting every intereſting object This frequently ariſes from an ignorance of the native's language, which diſqualifies them from making ſuch inquiries as might ſtamp an authenticity on their inveſtigations.

Having ſpent eight years among the deſcribed countries, part of which time I was private tutor and travelling guardian to the ſon of a diſtinguiſhed perſonage, I became afterwards the travelling companion of ſeveral Engliſh gentlemen with whom I arrived in this country. From theſe circumſtances, my readers may reaſonably anticipate,

that

that my obſervations during my travels will not be deficient either in curioſity or intereſt.

In theſe I have deviated very much from the generality of travellers, who content themſelves with deſcribing, and that very ſuperficially, the manners and cuſtoms of a people; whereas I have entered into more minute inveſtigation, and not only obſerved, but ſtudied with the greateſt attention the different characters, &c. of my countrymen.

To render this work ſtill more uſeful to the Engliſh nation, I have annexed, a *Conciſe View of the Preſent State of the whole German Empire*, compriſing the *Popula-*

Population, *Revenues*, *Military Forces*, &c. &c. alſo in the way of an Appendix, a *German Travelling Companion*, with an Engliſh tranſlation. This ſo deſirable an addition has never, to my knowledge, been given by any of my predeceſſors, though the convenience and advantage of it are ſo evident. I have done all in my power both to afford the reader ſatisfaction, and the traveller aſſiſtance, in every particular neceſſary to be known on his arrival upon the continent.

The critical peruſer will, I fear, diſcover many inaccuracies in my diction: but, in conſideration of my being a foreigner,

I ſhall

I ſhall truſt to his candor. I have ſo often noticed the liberality of the Engliſh towards ſtrangers, that I am fully perſuaded, although this work may not meet the public eye with that correctneſs and elegance of language which embelliſhes the works of ſeveral who have preceded me in this branch of literature, I need be little apprehenſive, having advanced nothing but what I myſelf witneſſed, or collected from the moſt reſpectable authority. Its accuracy, therefore, will, I flatter myſelf, render it intereſting to thoſe who are deſirous of becoming acquainted with the manners and natural

reſources

resources of my country; and tend to its being received with that indulgence by the public and those who intend to make Germany an object of their enquiries, with the candour and liberality which so eminently characterize the British nation.

THE AUTHOR.

LONDON,
August 1st, 1801.

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A TOUR

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A

PRELIMINARY ACCOUNT

OF

GERMANY:

TOGETHER WITH

Some Obſervations for a Traveller through that extenſive Empire.

THE German Empire is compounded of many diſtinct principalities, each of which has a legiſlature and police peculiar to itſelf; therefore it is difficult to delineate preciſely its government as a whole: but whatever I ſhall advance will be founded on the moſt accurate and authentic documents.

According to the obſervations of the moſt celebrated modern geographers, and thoſe of Frederic II., King of Pruſſia *, it contains twelve thouſand ſquare miles †, and twenty-ſix millions of people.

Germany is the only country in Europe which cultivates every production neceſſary to a large and flouriſhing ſtate: its ſituation in the heart of Europe, and the interſection of its navigable rivers, *viz.* Danube, Rhine, Mayn, Elbe, Oder,

* The treatiſe in which Frederic II. ſpeaks on this ſubject, is intitled, "*Litterature Allemande.*"

† Whenever, in the courſe of my Tour, I ſpeak of miles, I mean Engliſh miles. In Germany we generally reckon by *ſtunden*, *i. e.* "hours," one of which is commonly equivalent to the diſtance of three Engliſh miles. But this is not regulated by marks or ſtones like thoſe in England, which is a great improvement, and cauſes much pleaſure to a traveller. Our ſyſtem of meaſurement is very variable, and the quantity of ground in a *ſtunde* varies almoſt in every province, according to the provincial mode of computation.

Weſer,

Weſer, and Moſel, afford all the requiſite advantages for extenſive commerce. The articles of its trade, excluſive of the mines, are corn, flax, hemp, wood, madder, wine, &c.; and theſe are produced in ſuch abundance as allows of conſiderable exportation.

Germany does not produce either coffee, tea, or ſugar; but the want of thoſe luxuries are compenſated by productions infinitely more valuable. Tea, which is eſteemed a neceſſary of life in England, is conſidered in Germany as a medicine, being uſed only by the ſick: honey is the ſubſtitute for ſugar, and much uſed by the lower orders. The Germans are more particularly partial to acids, than any other nation; wherefore the conſumption of ſugar is but trifling: coffee, I muſt confeſs, is their moſt favourite beverage; (Rheniſh wine excepted:) a ſcarcity of that article would be ſenſibly felt; they deem

it wholeſome if taken immediately after dinner without milk or boiling; it is made very ſtrong among people of faſhion, the proportion of an ounce to two large cups, on which boiling water is poured, the coffee being contained in a bag of fine muſlin or calico. Coffee taken thus unboiled does not occaſion ſpaſms or tremors: however, in many parts of the German Empire the lower claſſes uſe it but little, having in lieu, warm beer or wine ſweetened with their favourite honey, in which they dip their bread for breakfaſt. Barley coffee is very general; and all their beverages are made with filtrated water. If Germany was conſolidated into one government, it would ſurpaſs all others. The moſt unhappy claſs are the tenants of the petty princes, the laſt of whom unmercifully extort from the firſt their ſmall pittance to ſupport the pageantry of their courts; yet in general

general the ſituation of the common people is more comfortable than that claſs in other kingdoms, owing to the fertility of the ſoil producing ſuch abundance of corn, fuel, ſalt, fruit, wine, &c. whereby they are enabled to procure a ſufficiency of wholeſome food at a ſmall expence.

Within the ſpace of the laſt thirty years, agriculture and induſtry have been ſyſtematically encouraged among the Germans, which has cauſed important improvements among the farmers: they are indebted chiefly to the late king of Pruſſia, Frederic II., and the Emperor Joſeph II., for their advances in commerce and domeſtic policy. Theſe enlightened potentates repreſſed the avaricious ſpirit of the prieſts and nobles, whoſe exactions ſtripped induſtrious citizens and peaſants of their hard-earned property.

Since the death of thoſe two monarchs, the petty princes of the Empire have

followed their example, and ſeem to vie with each other in extending every improvement through their domains. Of late ſeveral have eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves as philoſophers in protecting the poor, reſtraining the powerful, and univerſally encouraging induſtry. Among thoſe who deſerve particular notice for this liberal and glorious conduct are the reigning Dukes of Brunſwick and Würtemberg, the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, the Margrave of Baden, and ſome others, who have founded ſchools, cultivated farms, eſtabliſhed manufactures, converted the waſtes into arable land, and obliged the incloſure of fields, and in ſhort they ſeem diſpoſed by their preſent extraordinary encouragements of the arts and ſciences, to make amends for their former negligence.

To ſupport this character of theſe generous princes, I need only tranſlate

part

part of a manafeſto of the late duke of Würtenberg, which was iſſued and addreſſed to his ſubjects on his birth-day in the year 1778. It is as characteriſtic of a magnanimous prince, as it was conſolatory and intereſting to the people.

" Being but a man, and knowing
" myſelf liable to all the frailties in-
" cidental to human life, I conceive it
" probable that many events may have
" tranſpired that I now devoutly wiſh
" had never been, and which had I
" poſſeſſed more knowledge of human
" affairs at the moment they were en-
" acted, I would neither have dictated
" or ſupported. Such a confeſſion I
" think the duty of an upright mind, and
" this conſideration of the paſt has
" impreſſed me with ideas of duty that
" are indiſpenſable to my office as one
" of the Lord's anointed. I conſider

" this day, on which I enter my fiftieth
" year, as beginning the ſecond period
" of my exiſtence; and each future
" year it ſhall pleaſe Divine Providence
" to beſtow, ſhall be devoted to the wel-
" fare and happineſs of my ſubjects.
" Henceforward the proſperity of Wür-
" tenberg ſhall be ſecured on the firm
" baſis of its ſovereign's love for his
" people, and their grateful confidence
" in his affection. A ſubject, thinking
" as he ought, will ſee many circum-
" ſtances occur in which particular
" intereſts muſt yield to general good,
" and he will not murmur if events
" tranſpire that are inconvenient to his
" private purpoſes: with ſuch reflections,
" we truſt that every man will confide
" in his prince as a father who anxiouſly
" contemplates their welfare, and that
" no conteſt in future will exiſt, but
" reciprocal competition in promoting

" the

" the prosperity and felicity of the whole
" community."

The whole of Germany contains about two hundred and fifty princes; who, with regard to the government of their respective estates, are arbitrary. Many of these support a host of counsellors, secretaries, proctors, and advocates, who are superfluous, burthensome, and useless; but the form of their governments permits these dependants to exist in indolence, and act oppressively towards the people.

The affection of the Germans towards their sovereigns is remarkable; throughout their whole history, no instance occurs, in which rebellion has been directed against the prince; even when the monarch has oppressed them with insupportable taxes, he does not appear to forfeit their attachment; the resentments of the people fall exclusively on ministers and

the

the venality of the ſervants who ſtimulate and miſlead their maſter.

The ſupreme power is in the Diet, which is compoſed of the Emperor, or in his abſence of his commiſſary and of the three colleges of the Empire, *viz.* the electoral college, that of the Princes, and that of the Imperial towns. The power of the Emperor at the Diet is not legiſlative, but merely executive; this, however, gives him much influence over his counſels.

Germany is not like many other countries, as England or France for inſtance, where all imitate the manners of the capital; ſo that he who viſits the metropolis, at once ſurveys the manners of the whole kingdom: whereas in the German Empire no one city influences the habits or opinions of the others; but as the country is divided into diſtinct ſtates, ſo they exhibit diſtinct cuſtoms, opinions,

and

and practices, within their ſeparate boundaries: for this reaſon a traveller would do wiſely, on viſiting that country, to ſelect certain ſtations for a temporary ſtay, and thence make his excurſions into the ſurrounding provinces: when he has ſurveyed everything moſt worthy of notice in one part, let him then remove to ſome central point for a repetition of the ſame method of obſervation within a circumference of contiguous diſtricts: thus only can he be materially improved or truly informed of the real character of the inhabitants.

According to the confeſſions of many Engliſh travellers, the Germans are frank, hoſpitable, and honeſt; induſtry, application, and perſeverance, are their great characters *; they are but little addicted to outward

* The particular bent of the Germans, according to the judgment of many foreign writers, ſeems to

outward ſhew, or poſſeſſed with a national pride; every ſtranger is welcome in

to be towards abſtract philoſophy: they are diſtinguiſhed from all other nations in Europe for deliberate examination and indefatigable application; they were the firſt who threw a light on mathematics and general phyſics; to prove my aſſertion, let the reader compare the following authors in the forementioned ſciences, viz. *Copernicus*, *Euler*, *Herſchel*, *Käſtner*, *Keppler*, *Leibnitz*, *Lichtenburg*, *Wolf*, &c. &c. in aſtronomy and mathematics;—*Blumenbach*, *Böhmer*, *Crell*, *Erxleben*, *Haller*, *Heiſter*, *Hoffmann*, *Lobſtein*, *Marggraf*, *Richter*, *Schaarſchmidt*, *Spielmann*, *Unzer*, *Vogel*, *Zimmermann*, in medicine, &c. &c. They likewiſe inveſtigated theology, hiſtory, and legiſlation, with the ſame philoſophical ſpirit. At the ſame time, it is to be confeſſed, they muſt renounce all pretenſions to the prize of wit and humor.

Military as the government may appear to many foreign, ſuperficial obſervers, it is to this military government, and the imitations of it in other countries before the French Revolution, that Germany was indebted for a peace of more than twenty years, a fact unknown for many centuries before, and during that ſpecific period, ſhe perceived her own

honour

in all their ſocieties, and amicably treated; an Engliſhman particularly needs no other introduction than his name; he never meets with coldneſs or indifference: this ſingular behaviour towards foreigners is exhibited indiſcriminately with ſincerity of heart and a ſmiling countenance, to all deſcriptions of travellers, from the prince to the labourer: their manners and addreſs are not ſo poliſhed as thoſe of the Engliſh or French, yet they abound

honour and intereſt. Perfect legiſlation, with an adequate police, is, without doubt, the ſummit of all human attainments. Such a ſtate alone can make us happy; can alone produce univerſal ſociability, and eſtimate the value of ſuch a diſpoſition; how thankful ought not Germany to be to Frederic II, and Joſeph II, two philanthropic, cotemporary monarchs, unparallelled for centuries paſt in the hereditary ſucceſſors to thoſe crowns. It is my opinion, had fate permitted the liberal intentions and philoſophic principles of theſe emperors to have been fully realized, the deluſive fanatical and chimerical tenets of the French political dogmatiſm would have never influenced the right ſide of the Rhine.

with ſuch perſons as are termed men of the world. Should a ſtranger arrive at any hour, he may be ſure to be entertained with a frugal meal, a bottle of good Rheniſh, a cup of excellent coffee, and a pipe of Canaſter tobacco. Sprightly airs of muſic, on various inſtruments, by the different perſons of a family, ſeldom are omitted; this practice is admirably deſcribed by profeſſor Weiſſe, of Leipſic, in his celebrated compoſition of "Love and Wine."

Though Rheniſh wine is not the univerſal product of Germany, yet it may be had in evèry province of excellent quality; its price varying according to the relative ſituations of the diſtricts. Many other wines are the natural produce of this country, *viz.* the Moſel, Bergſträſſer, and thoſe on the banks of the Mayn, Lahn, and alſo thoſe in the interior of Suabia, Bavaria, and Alſace; but the Rheniſh

Rheniſh is in general preferred to thoſe of Hungary, France, Spain, and Portugal, if not of all Europe. The Germans believe, perhaps with partiality, that good Rheniſh wine is the moſt wholeſome liquor in the world: it exhilarates without intoxication, and even exceſs is not attended with the uſual fever or head-ache. The univerſal practice of adulterating wine by ſpirits which are of dileterious nature, cannot be effected in that of Rheniſh, as ſuch ingredients would be immediately perceivable in the colour and taſte. In all the wine countries, ſpirits are abhorred, and are rather an object of exportation than conſumption *.

The prevailing amuſements in Germany are, the chace, opera and concert,

* It is a miſtaken notion that the ſpirituous liquor called *Holland's* or *Gin* is made only in Holland; the greateſt part is manufactured in Germany from the dregs of the grapes, mixed with a diſtillation from barley, and forms a very great article of commerce between the two countries.

maſ-

maſquerades, public and private balls, and occaſionally cards; though no nation has, generally ſpeaking, ſo great an averſion to deſperate play, and the various games of chance. The laws are ſevere againſt gamblers; they are everywhere deſpiſed, and by ſuch means no one could ever acquire a fortune. When cards are introduced it is merely for amuſement to paſs away a few hours, and all they riſk can never materially injure their circumſtances; if a perſon were to loſe five guineas at a ſitting, it would be deemed immenſe. Economy is a leading principle in both ſexes, and predominates in every claſs of ſociety. The known hiſtory of ſome bathing-places, as of Spa, Aix-la-Chapelle, Schwalbach, and Wilhelms-Bad, may be alleged as incompatible with my aſſertions; but ſurely ſuch particular and local inſtances of extravagance cannot diſprove the general character of the nation for economy

and

and they take their *ton* from the foreigners who frequent them, not from the native Germans.

In the winter ſeaſon, when the ground is covered with ſnow, ladies and gentlemen form parties of pleaſure in ſledges, a ſpecies of amuſement totally unknown in this country. Theſe vehicles are formed in different ſhapes, reſembling lions, tigers, elephants, bears, &c. They are commonly drawn by two horſes, richly capariſoned, with plumes of feathers, ribands, and great variety of little bells. The ſledge is ſo contrived for the lady to ſit in front, and the gentleman, who guides the horſes, in the hinder part.

Theſe parties ſometimes conſiſt of from fifty to ſixty ſledges, preceded and followed by an excellent band of muſicians, in a peculiar kind of ſledge, called in German *Wurſt*, i. e. "ſauſſage," a name appropriated to its form, which contains about eight or ten perſons, and is generally drawn by four horſes.

This diverſion is not confined to the day, but is taken in the night alſo, when ſeveral ſervants accompany the ſledges with torches. I have frequently obſerved, when at Vienna, Berlin, Dreſden, Leipzic, and Francfort on the Mayn, many Engliſh ladies and gentlemen, cloſely wrapped up in fur, among the ſledge parties.

The mode of travelling twenty years ago in Germany was very tedious, owing to the badneſs of the roads, and the want of a proper regulation of thoſe who let out horſes and carriages to hire. The emperor Joſeph II. exerted himſelf very effectually to remedy this evil. On his ſuggeſtion, the Diet at Ratiſbon paſſed a law, that a *chauſſée* (ſimilar to the Engliſh turnpike-roads) ſhould be made throughout the whole German Empire. This order was ſent to all the courts of the German princes; and in the ſhort ſpace of twenty years the moſt aſtoniſhing improve-

improvements have taken place; ſo that at preſent *chauſſées* are made over half the German Empire, not winding, but ſtraight like thoſe in France, and on ſuch *chauſſées* a traveller may with eaſe go ſeven or eight Engliſh miles in an hour.

Many of the German princes have eſtabliſhed diligences in their dominions, and endeavoured to make travelling as expeditious and comfortable as poſſible. I muſt confeſs, however, that in Germany convenience and expedition in travelling continue much in the rear when compared with England, where they are brought to a degree of excellence and perfection which leaves the whole world behind them. But let it ſuffice, that the Germans have made wonderful improvements, and ſtill continue their efforts to extend them as much as poſſible; and if the regulations reſpecting the roads and poſt horſes were on the ſame footing as in

England, (where every individual who chooſes to take out a licence may accommodate perſons with horſes and carriages,) the Germans would ſtill more advance towards perfection; but the management of the poſt belongs to the ſeveral governments, and at preſent no more than one poſtmaſter, or perſon permitted to furniſh horſes and carriages, is allowed to every town, great or ſmall.

The beſt regulations as to the roads, poſt horſes, and everything relative to the accommodation of travellers, in the ſame kind of ſtyle as in England, though not quite ſo complete, are to be met with in the Palatinate, particularly from Manheim to Mentz, almoſt throughout the dominions of the landgraves of Heſſe Caſſel and Darmſtadt, Hanover, the greater part of the emperor's territories, &c. The *chauſſées* in the above principalities are formed in a very beautiful and expenſive ſtyle; are generally very broad; and planted

planted on both ſides either with walnut or other fruit trees and lofty elms, forming noble *allées*, which are kept in good repair. The *chauſſée* from Francfort to Mentz is one of the handſomeſt to be met with in all Germany. This road in particular is made in the moſt magnificent ſtyle: the foot-path is raiſed, and guarded on both ſides with high ſtones, which ſecure the paſſenger from carriages and horſes. It is eſtimated, that every *ſtunde*, (or three Engliſh miles,) coſts the city of Francfort about ſix thouſand pounds ſterling. It is eight *ſtunde*, *i. e.* twenty-four miles in length: the greater part, however, belongs to the government of Mentz.

This road is the moſt frequented of any in Germany. There are three turnpike gates between theſe two places; at each of which travellers pay two-pence for every horſe. The receipts at

theſe gates produce a revenue of twenty thouſand *Gulden* * *per annum.* There are more than eighty thouſand poſt and waggon horſes, beſides thoſe belonging to private perſons, which annually paſs along this road. The *Güterwägen, i. e.* "waggons for goods," which go weekly from Francfort to Straſburgh, and thence to Switzerland, are generally drawn by twenty horſes, or more, according to the ſeaſon. They carry loads of ſeven or eight tons each. Such a waggon looks at a diſtance like a large houſe, and has, indeed, a pretty appearance. They are covered with a large white canvas cloth, and cloſely packed in a very peculiar manner by people called Packers, purpoſely employed for this buſineſs.

The beſt and moſt comfortable mode of travelling through Germany is for

* *i. e.* Guilder, which is equal to two ſhillings Engliſh money.

perſons

perſons to have their own carriage, with poſt horſes. The ſtages, or poſt waggons, as they are called, are rather ſlow and diſagreeable in ſome parts. Travelling is much cheaper in Germany than either in England or France, the traveller paying only two ſhillings per mile for each horſe—the German mile being equal to ſix Engliſh miles.—The poſtillion expects a ſhilling for himſelf.

I truſt the Engliſh reader will not be offended at my pointing out, in this place, the different characters of an Engliſh, a French, and German poſtillion.

The Engliſh poſtillion is undoubtedly the moſt ſteady of the three: it is all the ſame to him whom he drives: he ſtill purſues his pace, which is pretty quick: if there be any perſon of conſequence in the carriage, a few airs generally attend his driving, as he naturally expects a better reward, which idea makes him drive the faſter. Were he even to drive

through a paradiſe, he would not look about him, nor notice the beautiful objects which ſurround him. The idea of ſparing his maſter's horſes does not occur to him as a matter of any conſequence.—A French poſtillion is either ſinging, laughing, whiſtling, or ſwearing. It very often happens that he alights in the middle of the road, to knot the rotten broken rope-traces with which his horſes draw the carriage, which ſerve inſtead of leathern harneſs. If the road be bad, or a hill oblige him to go ſlow, (a circumſtance that an Engliſh poſtillion ſeldom regards,) he cracks his ſhort whip above his head for the ſpace of ten minutes, as if he were beating time, knowing his horſes cannot go a foot faſter, nor does he intend they ſhould. All this noiſe, though it means nothing, a traveller muſt endure, it is ſo inherent in the principles of theſe gentry.

A German

A German poſtillion, on the other hand, drives four horſes with a ſort of clowniſh tranquillity. During the whole ſtage he calmly ſmokes his pipe, which is about a finger's length. When he comes near a town or narrow defile he takes up his poſt-horn, (a ſmall French-horn which hangs on a rope of various colours from his ſhoulders,) and ſounds it for the ſpace of ten minutes, which ends with ſome tune. If you ſay to him *Schwager*, "brother-in-law," (this is the general title of a German poſtillion,) go faſter, he turns about, looks you full in the face, and replies, *Ja, mein Herr, i. e.* "yes, ſir," but ſtill continues the ſame pace. When his pipe goes out, he ſtrikes his flint and lights it again; there can be no chance of proceeding more ſpeedily. He cares not whether the road be good or bad, whether it rain or ſnow; all is alike to him: he only puts a ſmall cover over his pipe when it rains. It is quite a matter

of

of indifference to him what people he drives, and is equally careleſs of their reproof or applauſe. The object that he never loſes ſight of, is to conduct your chaiſe and the contents from one poſt to another. If a paſſenger arrives at the poſt-houſe, and makes any complaint to the poſtmaſter, he coolly goes and fetches the horſewhip, laſhes the fellow before your face as long as he thinks proper, and you are often obliged to entreat for him not to be handled too roughly.

A perſon travelling through Germany will do well to buy one or other of the following publications, in which he will find every ſatisfactory information reſpecting the roads, diſtances, poſts, miles, time, coin, weights, and meaſures in each province. They may be had of any German bookſeller in London. Many of them are publiſhed in the French and German languages, and may be had bound together or ſeparate.

As

As every independent prince or ſtate in Germany has an eſtabliſhed mint, and every diſtrict preſents to the traveller different coins, meaſures, &c. it is unneceſſary to ſwell this work with what may be ſo eaſily obtained. The coin in general is ſilver alloyed with nearly an equal quantity of copper, which renders the money of little value beyond the limits of their own territories. A traveller will do wiſely, therefore, not to incumber himſelf with more than he thinks abſolutely neceſſary, but to furniſh himſelf with bills of exchange. Almoſt every banker in London having connections with ſome banking-houſes in Germany, every information may be obtained of them.

Works publiſhed and hereby recommended to the uſe of travellers through the German Empire.

Poſt und Zeitungs-Lexicon, 2 Theile, publiſhed at Leipſic.

Geo-

Geographiſches Poſt-Lexicon; publiſhed at Jena.

Poſt und Reiſeblatt der Routen durch Deutſchland; publiſhed at Leipſic.

Allgemeines Poſt und Reiſebuch; publiſhed at Preſburg.

Poſt und Reiſebuch, von Frederick Streng, 1796.

Poſtbuch von Deutſchland; publiſhed at Brunſwic, 1797.

Poſtweſen; publiſhed at Hildenburgshauſen, 1793.

Poſtbuch, 4 Theile, Wien, 1780.

Diez, allgemeiner Poſtlauf und ſtraſſenbuch, durch das ganze heil. röm. Reich. Francfort, 1791.

This laſt I would particularly recommend to all travellers, as it contains a great deal of neceſſary information, compriſed in a ſmall compaſs.

It would be adviſable for any perſon who is deſirous of making this tour, to take

take a few leſſons in the German language, thirty of which, from its affinity to his native tongue, would enable him to read eaſy German works, and to underſtand the greater part of familiar converſation.

In the Appendix to the ſecond volume, I have ſubjoined, for the benefit of thoſe who travel in Germany, "A Vocabulary "of eaſy words and familiar phraſes, "with ſhort and expreſſive Dialogues "on Travelling; together with the Ger-"man and Engliſh alphabets, with a "ſhort alphabetical German and Engliſh "Dictionary, &c." calculated to facilitate the learning of the language, which will enable them to converſe on the road, even though very young beginners, and which conſtitutes at once a ſource of information, entertainment, and improvement.

It is recommended, likewiſe, to take convenient lodging, as ſoon as poſſible,

where

where the family ſpeak nothing but German; and not to remain in an inn, as is often done for ſeveral weeks. Thus, the traveller will make a greater progreſs in his knowledge of the language, than by being in a tavern, where the different languages of the Continent are generally ſpoken in a very defective manner, which can be of little or no uſe to one who wiſhes to ſtudy the language, manners, and cuſtoms of the country he is in.

As ſoon as a foreigner arrives in a German tavern the landlord propoſes to him a *Lehnbedienten*, or "footman," who ſpeaks either broken Engliſh or bad French and German, to conduct him about the town, and point out every thing worthy notice.

If an Engliſhman wiſh for almoſt inſtant acquaintance with the firſt ranks in Germany, his being a freemaſon will render his introduction more eaſy and

agreeable

agreeable to the parties as well as to himſelf, maſonry being there held in the higheſt eſtimation. But it is ſomewhat different from that of England; I do not mean in point of ſcience, but in the choice of members. It is on this account by no means eaſy to become a maſon, as the qualifications are extremely nice and numerous: the difficulty of choice, however, is not confined to foreigners, but extends even to natives, the mutual conſent of every member in different lodges being neceſſary to make a maſon; and it often happens that a German is excluded, becauſe one ſingle member gives a negative. This accounts for the advantage of being a maſon, in order the more eaſily and ſpeedily to acquire an acquaintance with perſons of the greateſt reſpectability. A man will then be introduced to the literati, as well as to the firſt ranks of nobility; and conſequently will never

repent

repent having been initiated into this myſtery in his own country; and as the Engliſh and German lodges are ſo cloſely connected with each other, words are inadequate to deſcribe the advantages and pleaſures which an Engliſhman derives from ſuch an union. What delight muſt a foreigner feel in paſſing ſome hours in a German lodge, where everything is conducted with decorum and the greateſt ſolemnity! There he will meet the firſt princes of the German Empire, nobility, and men of learning; and, to heighten the charms and conviviality of the ſcene, muſic, all powerful muſic! is called in to accompany the choiceſt ſongs. I ſhall here take the liberty of preſenting my reader with a ſpecimen of a German maſonic ſong, which is adopted in all the lodges in the Empire. I am the more induced to publiſh it in this work, as I have often ſung it in ſeveral lodges in this kingdom,

and

and been requeſted to publiſh it with the muſic, and an Engliſh tranſlation.

As many Engliſh writers and travellers have already borne ſufficient teſtimony to the truth of my aſſertions on the head of German hoſpitality, it would be ſuperfluous to dwell any longer on that ſubject. But I wiſh more particularly, that other Engliſhmen, who intend to viſit my native country, may, prior to their ſetting out, avail themſelves of the information I have endeavoured to throw into the following pages; and it will be a ſource of the moſt pleaſing ſatisfaction to my mind, to reflect, that I may, perhaps, by my labours in the preſent inſtance, have contributed to render travelling in Germany more eaſy and pleaſant to ſome of the natives of this country, to whoſe general urbanity and liberality I am proud to own myſelf deeply indebted.

A

TOUR

THROUGH

GERMANY.

FRANCFORT

Is a fine large city, ſituate in a healthy, fertile, and beautiful country on the river Mayn, by which it is divided into two parts, diſtinguiſhed by the names of Francfort and Saxenhauſen, twenty miles north-eaſt of Mentz, and three hundred and fifty weſt by north of Vienna. The fortifications are regular and ſolid, but which ſerve only for appearance, as the place may eaſily be taken, it being acceſ-

ſible on all ſides without much difficulty. The ſtreets are ſpacious, regularly paved, and well lighted. The houſes have a ſplendid appearance, and the ſhops well ſtocked. The inhabitants live in a coſtly ſtyle, and ſpend their money with taſte. The population, dreſs, air, and general manners of the inhabitants ſufficiently indicate that there dwells no deſpot within their walls, to impoveriſh them in ſupport of his grandeur, and to put every motion of their lives and bodies under reſtraint by his caprice.

No city in Europe contains larger and more magnificent public buildings, elegant private houſes, and commodious inns, all built of large red ſquare ſtones. Among others, the following are the principal hotels, or largeſt inns; ſuch as *Das Rothehaus*, "the Red Houſe;" *Der Römiſche Kayſer*, "the Roman Emperor;" *Goldene Löwe*, "Golden Lion;" *Weidenhoff*, "Willow Court;" *Goldene Schwan*, "Golden

"Golden Swan;" *Goldene Roſe*, "Golden Roſe," &c. I might add beſides more than a dozen others, not much ſmaller, or leſs celebrated. In theſe hotels, travellers of every denomination below the rank of ſovereign Princes make no ſcruple of eating occaſionally at the *table d'hotê*, i. e. "ordinary;" which cuſtom is univerſally followed by ſtrangers from every country on the Continent of Europe. The beer, or ale-houſes, in every reſpect reſemble ſmall hotels; and their accommodation for ſtrangers of all deſcriptions cannot be exceeded in any part of the world. The coffee-houſes * are magnificent, and from morning till late at night are crowded with genteel company. Every perſon is at liberty to mix with that ſociety which he likes beſt, as there are from four to ſix rooms adapted to differ-

* It is not cuſtomary that lodgers are taken in or dine in coffee-houſes in Germany, as in England.

ent amuſements: ſuch as billiard-rooms, coffee, tea, reading, converſation, and ſmoking-rooms. That of Mr. *Fritſch*, in the Market-place, is one of the principal coffee-houſes, where the beſt company may be met with at all hours. Strangers from all parts frequent it; particularly in the fair times. Mr. *Fritſch* is in every reſpect a man of ſound underſtanding, and converſes in ſeveral languages with great facility. He, and the proprietor of the *Red-Houſe*, Mr. *Dick*, ſtand in high repute among foreigners, particularly the Engliſh, who reſort moſtly to their houſes. There are perhaps ten or twelve more magnificent coffee-houſes which may come into competition with that of Mr. *Fritſch*; but as I did not frequent them ſo often as I did his, I can only ſay, that they may in many reſpects be equally as good as that which I made choice of.

I hope

I hope it will not be deemed an exaggeration, when I aſſert that Francfort is one of the wealthieſt cities in all Europe; if we take into conſideration the cheapneſs of all the neceſſaries of life, as well as every other article, compared with the expenſiveneſs of London, and other large cities.

There are about thirty-ſix inhabitants in this place, who poſſeſs property to the amount of more than a million and a half of guilders *; and I ſpeak within bounds when I ſay, there may be more than two hundred and twenty-five whoſe annual income amounts to one hundred thouſand guilders. The furniture of their houſes, their beautiful gardens,

* The guilder is equal to two ſhillings Engliſh money: but one ſhilling in Germany goes as far as three in London, ſo that a million and half of guilders may be deemed equivalent to four hundred and fifty thouſand pounds.

equipages, &c. exhibit a ſtate bordering on the extreme of magnificence and ſplendour. In a word, Francfort is the great mine, whence the gold of the Empire iſſues.

The principal cauſes of its wealth will be pointed out to my readers hereafter, when I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak of the decay of the once flouriſhing cities of Mentz and Cologne.

The ſituation of Francfort is at once delightful, and highly advantageous for commerce. It lies in the midſt of the moſt fertile part of the country, where all the riches of nature are combined with the luxuries of art; and being ſurrounded by ſo many petty ſtates, there is no cauſe to fear the prohibition of foreign wares.

According to the moſt recent calculation, which was made in the year 1780, Francfort contains about forty thouſand inhabitants, including Jews and ſtrangers.

Thoſe

Thoſe who come for the fair are eſtimated at ſome thouſands. As the principal high roads of Germany lead through this city, all the perſons of conſequence, who go to the baths and watering-places, generally take Francfort in their way. This occaſions a continual influx of company. The German nobility viſit Francfort for various reaſons; ſuch as receiving payments, having ſales of many kinds, and being in the neighbourhood of powerful courts. This city is very much viſited by the Engliſh, who there meet with every article of luxury they can deſire. Freedom of opinion is more exerciſed than in any other city of Germany, except Hamburgh. The inquiſitorial temper of the Lutheran clergy, who form the principal church, had long checked the public religious exerciſes of the Calviniſt inhabitants; but theſe at length, in the year 1790, obtained permiſſion to erect public

places

places of worſhip, and for the free exerciſe of their religion.

What ungenerous treatment! that Martin Luther ſhould have ſhown more indulgence to his old enemy pope Peter, and even to Judas Iſcariot himſelf, than to his fellow imitator and reformer, John Calvin.

Formerly the Calviniſts were obliged to go to worſhip at *Bornheim*, a neighbouring village, about ſix Engliſh miles from the city, belonging to the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel. This village is notorious all over Germany for its numerous brothels. The Roman Catholics, on the contrary, though in religious principles they differ much wider than the Calviniſts from thoſe of the eſtabliſhed church, have more churches, chapels, and convents than any other ſectaries: the principal church called the *Dom* or *Domkirche*, *i. e.* "Cathedral-church," is in their poſſeſſion; but no public proceſſion of the hoſt is

permitted.

permitted. All their religious ceremonies are confined to the houſes of individuals, or performed within the walls of this edifice. In this cathedral is a curious clock, conſiſting of three parts or diviſions. In the loweſt, which looks like a calendar, are ſeveral circles, the firſt of which ſhews the days and months; the ſecond the golden number, with the age and change of the moon; and the third the dominical letter. The fourth and fifth circles repreſent the ancient Roman calendar. On the ſixth are the names of the apoſtles and martyrs; the length of the days and nights, and the entrance of the ſun into the twelve ſigns of the Zodiac. The ſeventh and eighth circles exhibit the hours and minutes of the ſun's riſing and ſetting. In the ninth circle, the diviſions of the twelve ſigns of the Zodiac, the four ſeaſons, the twelve months, &c. are marked. The circle in the centre ſhews the moveable feaſts. The figures

which

which ſtrike the hours in this curious piece of workmanſhip repreſent two ſmiths with hammers in their hands. It was put up in the year 1605, and repaired for the firſt time in 1704.

There is a beautiful chapel in the inſide, into which the new emperor is conducted immediately after his election, in order to be crowned by the elector of Mentz.

In the church of the Predicants, are two altars ſtanding almoſt oppoſite to each other, which are decorated by two pieces of painting by *Albert Dürer*; one of them repreſents our Saviour's aſcenſion, and the other the aſſumption of the Virgin Mary.

The Jews have a public ſynagogue of conſiderable ſize. I went once, with my pupils, to ſee one of their moſt important rites performed on a child belonging to a rich Jew, by name *Schnapper*, and was much affected by the cloſeneſs of the

place, and by compaſſion for the poor infant.

The Roman Catholics are wholly excluded from the right of becoming burgeſſes at Francfort. The Calviniſts may arrive at that honour, by favour of the magiſtracy, but cannot take any active part in the adminiſtration of the government.

The number of Calviniſts is very conſiderable. They are the moſt induſtrious, and unqueſtionably (with the exception of Meſſrs. *Bettman*, and ſome other bankers) the richeſt part of the inhabitants. This was owing to the circumſtance of their being till now excluded from any ſhare in the government of the city. The greateſt part of the Calviniſt families are deſcendants of French proteſtants, who left their country at the revocation of the edict of Nantz. They divide themſelves into two branches, and are diſtinguiſhed by two churches:

one

one has a German, and the other a French preacher. There are ſeveral villages near Francfort, conſiſting entirely of French refugees, who left their country at the ſame time. All their deſcendants ſpeak French in their common converſation, and retain many of their original cuſtoms to this hour.

The city of Francfort is much celebrated on account of two fairs, which are held annually; at which time, people from all parts are to be met there. One fair begins on Eaſter Tueſday, the other in the middle of the month of September; and each of them continues three weeks.

It is impoſſible for me to give my reader a full and ample deſcription of the fair at Francfort, without making this ſketch too voluminous; ſuffice it therefore to ſay, that there is then a conflux of people from every part of the world. All the hotels, private houſes, and even

the

the adjacent villages, are filled with ſtrangers. No private houſe is permitted to take in lodgers, except during the fair. At each of the *table d'hotes* of the *Red Houſe*, *Roman Emperor*, &c. it is not very unuſual to meet with upwards of three hundred gueſts of different countries; Turks, Ruſſians, Engliſh, Poles, Danes, Swedes, Dutch, Americans, &c. The uſual dinner hour is one o'clock, and there are then to be ſeen people of all ranks and degrees; the nobility at that time mixing with the trades-people. The dinner, which conſiſts of three courſes, is ſerved up in a moſt elegant and luxurious manner, the price for which, including a pint of wine and one large cup of coffee, is a guilder. At the inferior hotels it is ſomewhat leſs. They ſup generally at eight o'clock, for which the charge is half a guilder. During the time of dinner and ſupper, a moſt excellent concert is performed,

by

by a band of the beſt muſicians, occaſionally accompanied with ſongs by ladies, who ſometimes alſo play ſolos on the French horn. After ſupper the whole company join in ſinging popular ſongs, and each individual contributes to the general mirth and happineſs of the company. Drinking of healths in Germany is entirely aboliſhed. Any perſon inadvertently doing ſo, is obliged to pay a fine equal to two-pence, which is put in a ſmall tin box placed on the table, for the benefit of the poor. No toaſt is allowed to be given by any perſon whatever. Every one has his ſmall or large bottle before him, according to his fancy, and drinks as much or as little as he likes. Happy would it be, were this ſalutary law introduced into many other countries! Six months before the fair begins, Francfort is ſupplied from all parts of the world with foreign ſtores, manufactures, &c. either by water

or

or by land, and may be called a general *depôt* of foreign productions. At the time of the fair, the wealthieſt merchants in the German Empire come to that city, and purchaſe by wholeſale thoſe articles which they afterwards ſell again to ſuch merchants as are not able to attend the fair; thus it is, that Francfort Market ſupplies almoſt all other places on the Continent of Europe. Foreign merchants purchaſe for themſelves, or order ſuch articles as their country may demand. Many very rich people reſort thither during the fair merely for the pleaſure of ſeeing ſo numerous, yet ſo agreeable, a *melange* of company. There are alſo operas, comedies, concerts, balls, exhibitions from all parts of the world, of wild beaſts, and horſemanſhip.—I once ſaw Mr. Aſtley and his troop there.

The third week of the fair is called the pay week; and during the fourth, the

greateſt part ſet out for the fair at Leipſic, which begins a fortnight after the cloſe of the former. Thoſe who neglect their payments in the third week are declared bankrupts, and are obliged to fly the country till their affairs are ſettled; if taken, they are put under arreſt. A man who commits a bankruptcy in Germany is very ſeverely dealt with: no people in the world hold this in more abhorrence than the Germans, as every one of the family ſuffer for it. No perſon thus inſolvent can ever expect to get a public employment in the ſtate, and ſhould he even hold one at the time, it would be immediately taken from him. He is looked upon as an outcaſt in all ſocieties, and every company avoids his approach. How far in that reſpect my countrymen go beyond the mark, I leave to the judgment of others. I think ſome allowance ought to be made in caſes of this kind, when it is recollected how many

men

men in England, who have unfortunately become bankrupts, have afterwards not only paid twenty ſhillings in the pound to all their creditors, but have alſo accumulated large fortunes for themſelves and families: I am rather inclined to infer that there is ſomething rotten in the ſtate of the *lex Germanorum* on this particular head.

The articles of exportation from Frankfort conſiſt of wine, corn, hemp, timber, flax, iron, madder, ſeed of all ſorts, linen, lace, hides, leather, mineral waters, inland tobacco, hams, ſour-crout, and many other raw materials and minerals.

There are about eight thouſand Jews ſettled in this city; ſome of whom are worth a million of guilders. They inhabit a ſtreet appropriated for them, which is narrow, very dirty, and the houſes uncommonly high: all the rooms are filled up to the very roof.

Strangers who go into their ſtreet, or paſs by, are attacked by them in numbers

with irkſome ſolicitations to buy their wares. The beſt way for any one to diſentangle himſelf from their troubleſome importunities, is by the help of a good cudgel; for they not only call to the ſtranger, and interrupt him in his way, but run after him to the diſtance of ſeveral hundred yards with their impertinence, bawling out *Nitchts zu handeln?* "Nothing to buy?" There is a law prohibiting their living in any other part of the city; and, on a Sunday particularly, no Jew dares venture to be ſeen in any other ſtreet than his own, on any account whatever: this, however, is not ſo ſtrictly obſerved as the former prohibition.

Society at Francfort is divided into the ancient and modern nobility, and *burgeois*. The firſt conſiſts of ſome ancient noble families from various parts of Germany, who reſide at Francfort for ſeveral months in the year. Modern nobility are thoſe who have obtained the rank of nobles,

and are generally called *patricians*: they reſide there continually; as do the *burgeois*, ſuch as bankers and great merchants who have made their fortunes by commerce, and who are very numerous.

It has not any univerſity; yet there are many eſtabliſhed colleges, belonging to the learned of all ſciences, to which foreigners have a free acceſs. Doctors of law, and all belonging to juriſprudence, medicine, ſurgery, and natural hiſtory, natural philoſophy, mechanics, &c. all meet regularly twice a week. Public lectures on the above-mentioned ſciences are delivered, and mechanical inventions are exhibited. Since the year 1789, there has alſo been eſtabliſhed an agricultural ſociety.

Thoſe houſes where artiſts, mechanics, and thoſe belonging to the agricultural ſociety aſſemble, are called, *Geſellſchaften*, "aſſociations." It is by no means difficult for a ſtranger, or foreigner, to

be introduced to the circles he moſt approves: which gives him an opportunity of being acquainted in an hour with the moſt reputable people of his own or even of ſuperior rank, from which he derives ineſtimable advantages.

The ancient nobility form a circle diſtinct from the others, and meet once a week; to which ſtrangers of high birth only can be admitted, and muſt be introduced by a member.

The modern nobles have aſſemblies twice in the week, to which acceſs is leſs difficult. Thoſe noble aſſemblies of both ranks have no eſtabliſhed houſe, but meet alternately at thoſe of each other, to paſs the evening. All who are engaged in commerce have meetings every evening, and form a kind of commercial club, in which they ſpend their evenings in diſcuſſing affairs of buſineſs. Any one may have acceſs to theſe clubs, without any particular introduction.

The

The *adeliche ſtiftungen*, "convents for female nobility" of proteſtant families are very numerous, and their luxurious mode of living exceeds that of the firſt nobility in Germany. The ladies are permitted to marry, and to aſſociate with the moſt noble families in the city. Every new emperor at his coronation lodges in one of theſe noble convents during his reſidence at Francfort, which is a month. Theſe edifices are the moſt magnificent that can be imagined, and their apartments are furniſhed in the moſt elegant ſtyle. Every lady, who is introduced and admitted into ſuch convent, muſt produce a lineal genealogy of nobility. They enjoy every happineſs, and are not in the leaſt confined to any irkſome regulations. The greater part of them are well educated; and are extremely affable to their inferiors and ſtrangers. They are generally the daughters of noble and

ancient warriors; as dukes, counts, marquiſſes, generals, &c. who at their death have not been able to leave them a fortune ſufficient for the proper ſupport of their rank in life. They have the advantage of being provided with every article both of neceſſity and luxury; and enjoy, likewiſe, an annual income, which is frequently very conſiderable. Many of theſe ladies dreſs in a peculiar ſtyle of elegance, and wear armonial ornaments about their necks, ſhewing the diſtinction and antiquity of their anceſtors. Others have croſſes and relics from the holy land, to which their families have been entitled. The ſuperiors have their orders given them by the emperor of the Romans.

There are alſo ſeveral Roman Catholic male and female convents in the city, but they do not bear any compariſon with the former, their education being merely confined to counting their beads, hearing maſſes, and other pious devotions.

They

They dare not keep public assemblies, and are enjoined celibacy by vow, conformable to the Roman Catholic church.

There are several families residing in Francfort of English extraction, whose predecessors fled to Hamburgh, and others to Holland, during the persecutions in the reign of Mary: the latter were driven out of Holland by the cruelty of the duke of Alva, and found an asylum, for themselves and their posterity, in this city. Here they have established an English school for young ladies; a small but most beautiful building. This seminary is named the *English Protestant Convent.* Many of the nobility at Francfort have obtained permission to send their children there, whenever any vacancies happen; their number being limited to twenty-four, from the age of five to sixteen, at which time, according to the rules of the convent, they must quit it to make room for others.

The

The town houſe, called *Römer*, is a large magnificent building. In the room in which the emperor is elected, is to be ſeen the famous *golden bull*, an old manuſcript, which is preſerved there with the utmoſt care. The emperor's coronation is conducted in the following manner: a month after the laſt emperor's death, the elector of Mentz, in his capacity of great chancellor of the empire, iſſues a ſummons for the reſt of the electors to attend on a day appointed, which muſt be within the ſpace of three months from the date of the ſummons. The electors either go in perſon or ſend their ambaſſadors. When the diet of electors is aſſembled, they proceed to compoſe the code to which the new emperor is to ſwear, and then the elector of Mentz appoints a day for the election.

On the day appointed, the gates of the city are ſhut, and the keys delivered to the

the elector of Mentz. The electors, or their ambaſſadors, (thoſe who are proteſtants excepted,) repair in great pomp to the celebration of maſs; they then take a ſolemn oath, to chooſe, unbiaſſed and uninfluenced, the perſon that appears moſt proper for the imperial dignity: after which they proceed to the election.

On the following day the coronation takes place. This ceremony, which confers the title of emperor, is conducted in the moſt magnificent, pompous, and ſplendid manner; and the concourſe of people from all parts of Europe is prodigious. The three following nights the city is moſt ſuperbly and brilliantly illuminated. An ox is roaſted whole in the market-place, and given to the populace. Many hundred caſks of wine, and ſome thouſand buſhels of corn, are diſtributed gratis in a large open ſquare; and many thouſand ſilver coins, of different kinds, ſtruck immediately for

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the coronation feaſt, are thrown among the populace from a platform erected for that purpoſe.

The government of Francfort is generally allowed to be one of the beſt and moſt moderate in Germany. The taxes are very trifling, as well as very ſimple. They conſiſt only of two kinds, *viz. Die groſe und kleine Schatzung*, "the great and ſmall tax." The great tax is equal to five pounds *per annum*, and the ſmall, to about one pound four ſhillings and ſixpence. A perſon having a fortune of fifty thouſand guilders pays the large tax: if his income exceed that ſum, ſtill he pays no more, ſhould he even poſſeſs a million. The ſmall tax attaches to perſons poſſeſſing from one hundred to fifty thouſand guilders. Theſe taxes are altogether optional, as every *bürger*, or "citizen," has the privilege of paying either the one or the other, and which payment gives the right of a voice in the election

election of magiſtrates. Thoſe who pay no taxes at all are called *Beyſäſſer*, *i. e.* people who have no other property than what they earn by their labour; and who conſequently have no right of election.

During the reign of the late emperor Joſeph II. many ſalutary laws were eſtabliſhed in this and other imperial cities. It ought to be remarked, that all theſe ſtand immediately under the protection of the emperor; on which account he has a great influence in their government. This power in ſome degree extends, likewiſe, over all the German princes; and the emperor's commands are in general ſtrictly obeyed; particularly where they concern the intereſt of the whole empire.

The old cuſtom of indulging extravagantly in the expence of funeral pomp and coſtly mourning, by which many families had nearly ruined themſelves,

has

has been altogether abolished in Francfort, and almoſt throughout the empire.

A burial, including the mourning for the whole houſehold and relations, formerly often amounted (according to the rank and nobility of a family) to ſeveral thouſand guilders, and thoſe of leſs rank to ſeveral hundreds. At Francfort, in particular, funerals have been conducted with an uncommon degree of expenſive ſolemnity. Several men clothed in black cloaks with an appendage of a black veil of about three yards long, forming a train behind and ſweeping the ground, were employed for the ſpace of three days to invite about one hundred and fifty, or two hundred mourners, to walk in proceſſion after the coffin. All the family, relations, and friends of the deceaſed in the ſame dreſs, with each a lemon in his hand, accompanied the corpſe in ſo many mourning coaches.

The

The bier was carried by twelve perſons, who in their way to the church-yard, according to the diſtance, ſtopped at intervals in the open ſtreet, and uncovered the coffin, to expoſe the face of the deceaſed. A band of ſingers, three days preceding the burial, aſſembled in the ſtreets before the houſe, chaunting for an hour a ſolemn dirge. When the corpſe was carried to the ground the ſingers followed in a coach, and chaunted round the grave. The crucifix was at all funerals carried before the corpſe without any regard to the particular religion of the deceaſed. That of a nobleman was conducted in the ſame manner, but with far greater pomp. It commenced in the night-time at eleven o'clock, and all the mourners and choriſters, amounting to ſeveral hundreds, with each a double torch in his hands, preceded the corpſe. This ſtrange and

ruinous

ruinous cuſtom was at once aboliſhed by law. At preſent a funeral in Germany, be the perſon ever ſo rich, or even of the higheſt claſs of nobility, is not attended with an expence of more than fifty guilders, or about five pounds Engliſh, at the moſt; and thoſe of leſs fortune not more than ten guilders, and frequently not ſo much.

Theſe ſolemnities generally take place about the third or fourth day after the perſon's death. The body is interred without pomp, parade, or ſhow, an hour after day-break. Mourning is wholly aboliſhed, and prohibited under a heavy penalty, even to the mere wearing of a black crape or riband.

This ſalutary law was firſt obſerved at the deſire of the amiable and much beloved landgravine of Heſſe Darmſtadt, who before her death commanded, that twelve private ſoldiers of the horſe-

guards

guards ſhould carry her remains to the grave, and to be buried in an adjacent grove of a public garden. Her grave is to be ſeen at the preſent moment; and many Engliſh families, who travel through Francfort, go to Darmſtadt, which is diſtant about twelve Engliſh miles, in order to viſit her tomb; on the top of which ſtands a ſmall urn of white marble, which the great Frederic II. king of Pruſſia, ſent from Potſdam with this ſhort epitaph engraven on it, namely: "To "the memory of my beloved friend and "dear relation," in token of the eſteem he had for that univerſally beloved princeſs. Her example was followed by her huſdand, the late landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt. He was a true friend of mankind, and ſo peculiarly attached was he to his army, that he deſired to be buried among his ſoldiers.

About fifteen years ago a truly excellent law was paſſed and obſerved with

great punctuality at Francfort, as well as in all other parts of the empire, of which the emperor Joſeph was the legiſlator, and which deſerves to be imitated in many foreign countries. This law prohibits the burying of dead bodies in any church or chapel whatever. Neither rank nor opulence can obtain permiſſion to evade it, in the enforcement of which no reſpect is paid to perſons. "It is "horrid," ſaid the deceaſed emperor, "that a place of worſhip, a temple of the "Supreme Being, ſhould be converted "into a peſt-houſe for living creatures. "A perſon, who upon his death-bed "makes it a condition of his will to be "buried in a church or chapel, acts like "a madman; he ought to ſet his fellow-"creatures a good example, and not do "all in his power to deſtroy their con-"ſtitutions, by expoſing them to the "effluvia ariſing from a corpſe in a "ſtate of putrefaction."

How

How pernicious the burying in churches is to a congregation, particularly in proteſtant churches which are not fumigated as thoſe of the Roman Catholics are before and during the ſervice, will appear from the following ſerious inſtance of the conſequences reſulting from it. My readers will, however, I hope, permit me to ſuppreſs the real names of the clergyman, and the place where this event took place. I am very ſorry to ſay that the reverend gentleman, who was much eſteemed for his integrity, and well known by his literary genius to the Engliſh nation, proceeded rather too far in the matter I am about to relate. The caſe was briefly this:

In the month of July 17**, a very corpulent lady died at *** in ****. Before her death ſhe begged as a particular favour to be buried in the parochial

church. She had died on the Wedneſday, and on the following Saturday was buried according to her deſire. The next day the clergyman preached her funeral ſermon; the weather was uncommonly hot, and it ought to be obſerved, that for ſeveral months preceding her death a great drought had prevailed, not a drop of rain had fallen, and conſequently it was an uncommonly ſultry ſeaſon.

The ſucceeding Sunday, a week after the lady had been buried, the proteſtant clergyman had a very full congregation, upwards of nine hundred perſons attending, that being the day for adminiſtering the holy ſacrament. The weather ſtill continuing very hot, many were obliged, during the ſervice, to walk out for a little while to prevent their fainting, whilſt ſome had actually fainted away. It is the cuſtom in Germany, that when people wiſh to receive the ſacrament they

they neither eat nor drink till the ceremony is entirely over.

The worthy clergyman preached about an hour and a quarter; he then conſecrated the bread and wine, which ought to be uncovered during the ceremony. There were about one hundred and eighty communicants. A quarter of an hour after the ceremony, before they had quitted the church, more than ſixty of the communicants were taken ill, ſeveral died in the moſt violent agonies; others of a more vigorous conſtitution ſurvived by the help of medical aſſiſtance: a moſt violent conſternation prevailed among the whole congregation and throughout the town. It was concluded, that the wine had been poiſoned, and ſo it was generally believed. The ſacriſtan, and ſeveral others belonging to the veſtry, were immediately arreſted and put in irons.

The clergyman on the ſucceeding Sunday preached a great deal of enthuſiaſm, and pointed out to his congregation ſeveral others concerned in the plot. This enthuſiaſtic ſermon, I am ſorry to ſay, is in print; as alſo the violent proceedings of the clergyman and the magiſtrate againſt many of the unfortunate people arreſted.

The perſons accuſed underwent very great hardſhips: during the ſpace of a week they were confined in a dungeon, and ſome of them even put to the torture, but they ſtill perſiſted in their innocence.

On the Sunday following, the magiſtrate ordered that a chalice of wine, uncovered, ſhould be placed for the ſpace of an hour upon the altar, which had ſcarcely elapſed, when they beheld the wine filled with miriads of inſects; and, by tracing whence they came, it was at length perceived, by the rays of the

the ſun, that they iſſued from the grave of the lady who had been buried the preceding fortnight. The people not belonging to the veſtry were diſmiſſed, and four men were employed to open the grave and the coffin: in doing which, two of them dropt down and expired on the ſpot, and the other two were only ſaved by the utmoſt exertion of medical talents. It is beyond the power of words to deſcribe the horrid ſight of the corpſe when the coffin was opened. The whole was an entire maſs of putrefaction; and it was now clearly demonſtrated that the numerous inſects, both large and ſmall, together with the effluvia which had iſſued from the body, had cauſed this peſtilential infection, which was a week before attributed to poiſon. I am happy to add that, on this diſcovery, the perſons accuſed were inſtantly liberated, and every atonement

made by the clergyman and magiſtrate for their miſguided conduct *.

Since that time, the Germans have even begun to remove the burying-places a mile or two from every city or town; by which means they have aboliſhed, or paved the way towards aboliſhing, all the nonſenſical epitaphs and laughable inſcriptions which generally abound in church-yards, and too often diſgrace the memory they mean to celebrate; and have ſubſtituted for the offenſive cemetery an agreeable kind of garden, more calculated to inſpire calm devotion than ſentiments of horror.

* Many inſtances might be produced of the pernicious conſequences attendant on this impolitic cuſtom, but that would too much ſwell this work. Thoſe, however, who wiſh to be fully informed on this ſubject, may ſatisfy themſelves by reading a publication printed at Leipſig in the year 1770, whoſe title is, *Schädlicke Folgen die Toden in Kirchen zu begraben.*—" Pernicious Conſequences of burying dead " Bodies in Churches," &c. I don't know whether it has been tranſlated into Engliſh.

It

It is ſhocking to contraſt this with many ſmall towns in European countries, where there may frequently be ſeen fourteen or fifteen church-yards, when one on an extenſive ſcale, out of the town, would be fully ſufficient to anſwer every good purpoſe*.

Another ſalutary law, worthy of imitation in every country, is that which prohibits all ſorts of beggars, and conſequently checks the progreſs of idleneſs, with its numerous train of attendant vices. This law is uncommonly ſimple, and is adopted in ſeveral places in Germany with moſt beneficial effects. If a perſon give any thing to a ſtreet beggar, the giver is puniſhed, and obliged to pay

* During my reſidence at the Univerſity of Cambridge, I obſerved that half the ſpace of the town conſiſted of church-yards. There are no leſs than fifteen pariſhes, and as many church-yards; and it is remarkable, that many of them contain a Public Pump! Even in the city of London there are ſeveral public pumps, either in church-yards or cloſe to them; and it is very ſingular, that the water is generally eſteemed for its excellence.

a guilder

a guilder for every farthing he thus beſtows: half of which money goes to the informer, who is generally the beggar himſelf, and the other half to the poor's fund. This entirely prevents public begging. There are very few places in Europe, except England, where the labouring and induſtrious poor are better provided for than at Francfort, and other proteſtant towns in Germany. Vagrancy and idleneſs are held in abhorrence by every true German, and are therefore never encouraged. For ſuch people there is ſufficient employment, if they chooſe to earn their bread by honeſt and induſtrious means. The emperor Joſeph II. uſed frequently to ſay, "Street beggars "in a city or town are the diſgrace of a "nation, and ought never to be ſuffered; "being always one of the moſt ſtriking "marks of a bad police in any country."

Another rigorous, but ſalutary law, againſt a race of people, who very highly diſgrace a civilized country, on account

of

of their roaming in hordes like the ſavages in America, is that by which the wanderings of the *Zigeuner*, called in Engliſh "Gipſies," is prohibited.

About five-and-twenty years ago the German Empire was very much infeſted with them; and the farmers and country people in particular ſuffered conſiderably by thoſe peſts of ſociety. They frequently committed murders and robberies of all kinds, and their chief hiding-places were the large foreſts and thickets in different parts of the country. The emperor, and the greater part of the German princes have entirely prohibited the wanderings of theſe people, and conſequently made them good citizens; ſo that not a ſingle gipſy is to be met with at preſent, either in the foreſts, or by the road-ſide. Between the cities of Francfort and Aſchaffenburg there are large foreſts, where travellers, going to or from the

fair

fair at the former city, had many times been robbed, and even murdered, by the gipſies. The law againſt them ſeemed to be very rigorous, but it produced in the end the moſt ſalutary effects. This law is as follows: "Whoever finds a "gipſy, after a fixed time, in any "foreſt, wood, or behind any hedge, "&c. ſuch gipſy is hereby declared "*vogel frey*, literally, bird free." The meaning of this is, that he is to be conſidered as an outlaw, and, like a bird, is fair game, ſo that any perſon may ſhoot him on the ſpot. This law, with all its rigour, ſtill remains in full force in Germany.

The gipſies are generally a healthy vigorous race of people, and the men are reckoned very good ſoldiers. The landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, who reſided formerly at Pirmaſenz, a very woody country adjoining Alſace, where

many

many gipſies had formerly harboured, had two fine regiments there for his own amuſement; and had incorporated ſeveral in his body-guard. One in particular was remarkably handſome, and exceedingly well made: his name was *Stoffel*, a corruption from Chriſtopher. This man being extremely tall, and finely ſhaped, was in conſequence appointed by the landgrave the *Flügelman* of the regiment. He was ſo much attached to this ſoldier, on account of his good behaviour and ſuperiour ſkill in the manual exerciſe, that he had his likeneſs taken in ſeveral military attitudes, and placed in various apartments. He had alſo his free board with the landgrave's houſehold.

I have likewiſe to mention a ſalutary inſtitution, eſtabliſhed for the benefit of the public at large, which is termed a *Brand-Kaſſe*, "Fire aſſurance;" an admirable inſtitution for ſecuring property, at a trifling expence, from loſs ſuſtained by fire. The fire aſſurance in Germany differs

differs in ſome reſpects from thoſe eſtabliſhed in England.

Through the whole principality of a German prince, be it ever ſo extenſive, all the houſes, barns, cottages, ſtables, and buildings of every kind, except public edifices, ſuch as churches and chapels, are numbered. Every proprietor delivers a ſtatement in writing of the value of his houſes and moveable effects, in doing which he is allowed to eſtimate them at any amount he thinks proper. If a perſon be ſuſpected of having enſured his houſe and effects at a higher value than they really are, an enquiry into the real value is made by commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe, and their determination is deciſive. Be a cottage ever ſo ſmall, the proprietor of it is obliged to enſure it, and the little property it may contain: hence every houſe, &c. in the whole principality being enſured, and the aſſurance money

being

being demanded only half yearly, and that in ſuch ſums as are proportionate to the loſs or damages by fire which have been incurred in the whole principality; each perſon's half yearly *quota* is paid very willingly, as it is in general but very trifling. Nay it frequently happens that no demand whatever is made at the end of the ſix months, there not being any thing deſtroyed by fire in the reſpective principality during that interval. This, I think, will appear to every one a judicious plan of aſſurance: for, ſhould a whole village or the greater part of a town be deſtroyed at one fire, every proprietor's loſs will be made up without delay; and yet as the loſs is in part borne by every proprietor in the whole principality, the proportional expence is reduced ſo low, that but few perſons pay more than one ſhilling *per annum*, and many not even ſo much. Let us ſuppoſe the whole capital of a

prince's

prince's dominion to be a hundred millions of guilders, and it ſhould happen, a circumſtance indeed hitherto unheard of, that one million ſhould be deſtroyed by fire; the loſs that would fall upon any individual would be very trifling, owing to the aſſeſſment being made on the whole principality, and not on any particular diſtrict: but as ſuch a caſe does not happen in a century, the annual contribution of each proprietor is very trifling, and no perſon is obliged to pay a ſingle farthing till a fire happens.

Joſeph II. prohibited alſo, under a heavy penalty, wearing of ſtays by females, which has been productive of very ſalutary conſequences to the riſing generation. The people of England have been led to adopt this mode of dreſs voluntarily, as ſtiff ſtays are now ſcarcely to be met with in this kingdom.

In Germany children from their infancy are taught by degrees, in ſchools of every denomination, the firſt principles of *ethics*, and all that tends to the welfare and preſervation of the human frame, without neglecting at the ſame time their inſtruction in the doctrine of religion as well as other ſciences, as far as their capacities will allow. Let it be remembered that all the ſchoolmaſters in Germany, from the higheſt to the loweſt claſs of village ſchools, are under the immediate ſubordination and auſpices of government; and conſequently no perſon dare ſet up a public ſchool, unleſs he or ſhe is examined and found capable of inſtructing youth. They derive the greateſt part of their ſalary and other emoluments from government; the generality of parents pay but a very ſmall ſum towards the education of their children, and thoſe who cannot afford to

pay are inſtructed gratis, and yet enjoy the ſame liberal education with thoſe who pay for it. If any perſon wiſhes, however, to keep a private tutor in his family, he is at liberty to employ whom he thinks proper.

The privileged ſchoolmaſters are directed to proceed according to a plan of education formed by the government; and particular books are pointed out to be made uſe of for the better inſtruction of thoſe entruſted to their care: thoſe children whoſe parents cannot afford to buy books, or the neceſſary inſtruments of geometry, arithmetic, &c. are provided with them without any expence. By ſuch an aſſiſtance a good education is of courſe acquired, ſo far as the capacity of the inferior claſs of ſcholars will admit. They imbibe early a kind of natural hatred againſt whatever may be denominated quackery; they are gradually taught

taught how to eſteem and value the greateſt of all bleſſings, health, by ſuch primary impreſſions, and thereby to promote the general good of mankind.

In the higher claſs of theſe eſtabliſhed ſchools, from the age of twelve to eighteen, the rectors and other public preceptors generally prepare the youth either for the univerſity, trade, or other liberal arts and ſciences; they act upon the ſame principles, adding only knowledge more extenſive. They inſtruct them, as far as their capacity will allow, in *ethics*, *chemiſtry*, *materia medica*, *pharmacy*, *chirurgery*, *anatomy*, &c. By the means of theſe various ſciences they inſpire their ſcholars with ſuch principles as not to truſt in the abſurd belief of theſe miſchievous impoſtors, quack doctors, and their bombaſtical advertiſements or handbills, which, in fact, are the promoters of univerſal peſtilence, and act as ſlow poiſon to thouſands.

As ſoon as thoſe youth enter the univerſity, they encreaſe their ſtock of knowledge by theoretical and practical lectures on every branch of phyſic, anatomy, natural philoſophy, &c. from which no one is excluded; even thoſe ſtudents who are brought up for the church are obliged equally to attend all the courſes of lectures on medicine: by order of government, none can take holy orders unleſs they produce a teſtimonial from the univerſity of their having attended the medical and anatomical lectures, in junction with their *Brod-ſtudium*, literally, "Bread-"ſtudy," *i. e.* by which they acquire their future ſubſiſtence. When they obtain preferment in the church, they are obliged to preach and to inſtruct the people in the means of preſerving their own health, and that of their fellow creatures. They muſt alſo, inſtead of an afternoon's

ſermon,

ſermon, give public leſſons on morality to thoſe advanced in years as well as the young; particularly catechiſmal doctrine to ſervants.

The clergyman of each pariſh, in caſes of urgency, where the poor country people cannot have immediate medical aſſiſtance, is in ſome degree obligated to aſſiſt them with his opinion on their caſe, and to adminiſter the neceſſary medicine till proper profeſſional aſſiſtance can be procured, which has often been attended with the moſt ſalutary effects.

I remember when I had the curacy of ****, farmer ***'s eldeſt daughter came to my houſe, crying moſt piteouſly, entreating me to go immediately to her father who was at the point of death. I aſked her the reaſon of ſuch a ſudden illneſs, as I had ſeen him a few days before in perfect health. Her reply was, ſhe would relate to me everything

that had happened ſince that time, if I would not be angry with what her dying father had done, as both her parents had ſtrictly enjoined her to ſecreſy; but filial affection and anxiety for her parent's life, which ſhe thought might ſtill be ſaved if I could procure inſtantaneous means, prevailed on her to break her promiſe with them. She informed me, that a few days ago a man came with a parcel of bills and quack medicines to the houſe, and offered ſome of them to her parents. Her father and a certain miller who were preſent, were weak enough to buy each of them half a dozen of his packets. That very ſame evening her father ſwallowed three, one every hour, and the next morning he took the remainder. The operation was both ſo violent and ſo quick, that he was at that moment, ſhe ſaid, in a ſtate of inſenſibility and quite exhauſted;

hauſted; the afflicted wife and children thought him for ever loſt to them. On my entering the houſe, I beheld the father with his wife and five children in a ſtate truly diſtreſſing. Without making many inquiries, as I was already acquainted with the caſe, I ſent a preſcription to the apothecary, four miles from the village, by a perſon on horſeback, who brought the draught an hour and a half after *.

In the mean time I ſent a note to the apothecary, requeſting him to inform Dr. W... to call at the village, if poſſible, the ſame afternoon. When the draught arrived, the exhauſted man took

* ℞. Electuarij e ſcordio drachm. ij.
Syrupi e corticibus aurantiorum drach. i.
Aquæ cinnamomi ſpirituoſa drach. i.
Julip e creta uncias octo miſce fiat mixtura cujus ſumat cochlearia majora, duo ſtatim et unum poſt ſingular. ſedes liquid.

a table ſpoon full, which was repeated ſeveral times. About eight o'clock the daughter brought me word that her father felt himſelf a great deal better; and ſince he had taken three ſpoons full of the draught, he fell into a ſweet ſleep. I mentioned to her, that I expected Dr. W., my particular friend, would be with me in a few hours; that as ſoon as he arrived I would come with him to her father. About half after nine the ſame evening I viſited the ſick man, and found him in a profound ſleep, and every ſymptom of renovating ſtrength. I had ſcarcely arrived there ten minutes, when Dr. W. was announced. I then related to him in private the caſe of this unfortunate man, and ſhewed him the preſcription which I had uſed. He told me that he himſelf could not have preſcribed a better remedy than I from neceſſity had adopted. We had not been long

in

in the room, ere the patient in ſome degree recovered, and aſked for a little wine; he told us he felt himſelf ſurpriſingly better. Previous to his taking the draught he was ſo much exhauſted as to be ſcarcely able to articulate; but with uplifted hands lamented his imprudence and credulity, and the conſequent evils which muſt have befallen his wife and children after his death. We begged him to compoſe himſelf; and Dr. W. ordered him ſome warm wine and biſcuit to ſtrengthen him. He promiſed to call again the next morning, and to bring him ſome other ſtrengthening medicines. He came according to his promiſe, and about eleven o'clock we went to the patient, whom he immediately declared to be quite out of danger.

Having heard that the miller had purchaſed ſimilar medicines of the ſame

charlatan

charlatan, I entreated the doctor would go with me to caution the miller againſt falling into the ſame ſnare. On our arrival we found him ſitting near his houſe, upon a bench, almoſt fainting, yet not ſo far gone as the farmer. On aſking him how he did, he replied he was indeed very bad, having taken ſome medicine which had operated too powerfully; but added, had not my wife prevented me, I ſhould have taken the other three powders.

We then related to him the unfortunate caſe of his neighbour. The doctor was ſo kind to preſcribe for him, for which he expreſſed himſelf highly indebted to us; and immediately ſent one of his ſons to *** to fetch the draught preſcribed.

I made enquiries after the fellow who had ſold theſe drugs; he told us he was gone to W***, where he would probably

ſell

fell a large quantity of medicine: as the price was very low, and the virtues already boaſted by repute to cure all kinds of maladies, there were many who would purchaſe them in order to ſave the great expence of phyſicians.

The doctor accompanied me to the mayor, and we related to him what had happened; he immediately ſent in purſuit of the quack, and the next day he was brought back to the village. After being examined, his box of poiſons was taken from him, and he was conducted to the magiſtrate in the next principality, who ſentenced him *Die Geige zu tragen*, "to carry the violin*," and afterwards to be impriſoned for the ſpace of four

* This ornament is made of a piece of wood in the ſhape of a violin, which incloſes his neck, and the fore part his two hands: a beadle goes behind and whips him through ſeveral villages belonging to the ſame principality.

months

months, and ordered his medicine cheſt to be publicly burnt; with this injunction, that if after the expiration of his impriſonment he ſhould ever again be found going about the country vending ſuch poiſons, he ſhould be chained to the barrow wheel for the ſpace of two years, and perform public work in the ſtreets. The farmer being quite recovered, I took an opportunity of privately giving him very ſalutary advice. I repreſented to him the danger he had narrowly eſcaped, and the riſk he had run by the purchaſe of ſuch pernicious drugs.

He ſincerely acknowledged the folly of his abſurd conduct; and faithfully promiſed he would never during the reſt of his life be guided by ſo raſh and ridiculous an impulſe. I forgave him very ſincerely, and had the happineſs to ſee his gratitude towards me during

the

the remainder of my ſtay in the curacy.

All theſe matters conſidered muſt certainly have a wonderful effect, and in time exterminate the whole body of quacks; and a thouſand pities it is that they are tolerated in ſome foreign countries, as they can in Germany ſcarcely gain a ſubſiſtence, much leſs make a fortune.

There is, perhaps, no country in Europe where theſe reptiles are held in more diſrepute than in Germany. The laws are not only very rigorous againſt, but the police is conſtantly watching them. To preſerve the health of man, ſhould be the primary principle of every wiſe government; to ſuffer many thouſands of ignorant and infatuated people to periſh annually under the hands of impoſtors, who are peſts of the human race and univerſal

execu-

executioners, is what ought not to be endured.

The Germans think, that theſe impoſtors do more miſchief to the generality of mankind than even the highwayman or aſſaſſin, for the latter generally kills at once—whereas quacks, by their deleterious compoſitions, deſtroy their fellow-creatures by inches; and many thouſands who have been weak and blind enough to truſt to their care have, perhaps, during the remainder of life, been lingering under a complication of diſorders, ariſing entirely from the effects of their obnoxious medicines; and whoſe deſcendants become equally miſerable as themſelves. Hiſtory and daily obſervation afford us ſo many ſtriking examples, that it is unneceſſary to enlarge further upon the ſubject.

Even in this highly enlightened country, many of them ride in ſplendid carriages

who

who cannot write their own names, and who, by vain and falſe boaſts of cures never performed on perſons they never ſaw, and who perhaps never exiſted till their flaming bills and pamphlets, like ſo many *accoucheurs*, uſhered them into being, roll about daſhing and ſplaſhing the credulous multitude, by whoſe weakneſs they are enabled to live in a ſtate of affluence to which few men of ſcience ever arrive.

The German government is ſo truly united with the learned phyſical faculty, and of courſe the true and confirmed enemies of all thoſe unprofeſſional nominal doctors, that they are ſure never to eſcape their due puniſhment, in caſe they are diſcovered, either by their deceitful handbills, or bombaſtic and vain-boaſting advertiſements.

I hope my readers will not be diſpleaſed at my having given them a brief account of the various calamities which

theſe fellows have produced in Germany, though ſo very much guarded againſt. I ſhall conclude this digreſſion with a moſt energetic paſſage of the celebrated Schiller, (author of the Robbers, Don Carlos, &c.) in which he deſcribes in glowing colours the melancholy ſituation of a perſon who had the misfortune of falling into the hands of theſe peſts of ſociety.

He ſays, in his Tragedy of the Robbers, Act I. Scene II. page 17, according to my own tranſlation,

" If this (venereal) vice had but a veil
" to hide it from the eyes of the world!
" But when it ſcouls horribly from the
" yellow leaden eye-ball!—when it
" betrays itſelf in the deadly paleneſs of
" the haggard countenance, and fright-
" fully expoſes the bones—when it
" faulters in the corroded throat—when
" it bawls terrifically aloud from the
" trembling tottering ſkeleton—when it

" harrows

" harrows up the inmoſt marrow of the
" bones, and filthily neſtles in the exca-
" vations of loathſome corruption—oh!
" oh! it makes me ſhudder: you have
" ſeen that miſerable wretch, who, in
" our peſt-houſe breathed out his laſt;
" Shame ſeemed to avert her modeſt eye
" from him; you cried out, woe upon
" him. Recall his image once more to
" your mind, and the wretch ſtands
" before you! His kiſſes are peſtilence,
" his lips poiſon!—Are you ſhocked,
" are you terrified, at this deſcription?
" Do you already ſhudder at this faint
" picture? Go, gaze once more at him!
" Go, draw in his balſamic breath, and
" ſuffer yourſelf to periſh by the am-
" broſial exhalations which ſteam from
" his jaws!" &c. &c.

During the ſhort but happy reign of the Emperor Joſeph II. it is ſurpriſing how many ſalutary laws and regulations were introduced in Germany: and it

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is a ſubject of infinite regret, that ſo wiſe a monarch ſhould have been torn from his people at the time when they juſt began to feel the happy effects of his wiſdom; and that he had not lived to witneſs the merits of his own improvements, and have carried the increaſing bleſſings into perfection.

Had the life of that profound legiſlator been extended to a later period, his empire would have made at the preſent day a more brilliant figure than it does—in the improvement of the arts and ſciences, in the police, in agriculture, and in everything that can intereſt the welfare of the ſtate and the happineſs of ſociety.

It is true, that on their firſt introduction, many of his plans for the abolition of bad cuſtoms, abuſes, and the baneful extravagancies of religious bigotry, met not the general approbation: but they gained permanency as men grew more enlightened; and the Germans have found

found in many of them the moſt important advantages.

From thoſe of his own church (the popiſh) his plans frequently met with great reſiſtance; while on the contrary, the proteſtants received them with the utmoſt cordiality, and took every opportunity of expreſſing their gratitude and admiration by their veneration to his perſon, and ſtrong attachment to his new eſtabliſhments.

During his reign many thouſand pamphlets in praiſe of his adminiſtration iſſued from the preſs: in ſhort, every good heart rejoiced in him, and every man of learning appeared anxious in contributing to the literary ſtock in praiſe of the happy government of Joſeph II. He was, indeed, univerſally revered, eſpecially in the proteſtant countries, where every individual looked upon him as a new redeemer.

In his ſhort reign bad cuſtoms which had crept into ſociety for centuries back, at once received their death blow; no impediment was able to hinder long the acceleration of his object; in the attainment of which he was conſtantly aided by the German princes, who appeared proud in imitating the juſtice of his precepts.

Germany is indebted to this wiſe emperor, among many other abolitions, to the two following in particular; namely, *Der blaue Montag*, "the blue Monday," and the "infamy of certain trades" which had prevailed in the lower claſſes for the ſpace of two centuries. The matter was long before diſcuſſed at the imperial diet in 1548, 1577, and 1670, but never came to a decree. The ſubject was again renewed in 1731, at which period a decree was iſſued, but which was not finally executed till on the laſt year of

Joſeph's

Joſeph's life, when it was brought to a concluſion in ſpite of the inſurmountable obſtacles of prejudice. But it was put in execution by force alone, and the greateſt part of Germany is now freed from thoſe evils.

The matter was as follows:

It was for many centuries the cuſtom in Germany for all thoſe perſons employed in the lower kinds of trade to conſider Monday as a day ſet apart for idleneſs; and no inducement could prevail upon them to apply themſelves to work. This was not only uſual among the maſter tradeſmen, but they indulged their journeymen and other ſervants in the ſame privilege. In theſe intervals the common people had recourſe to drinking and all ſort of debaucheries. The bad cuſtom of keeping Blue Monday prevailed to ſuch a degree, that this day was particularly diſtinguiſhed by outrages, tumults, and riots, of every deſcrip-

tion. It was in vain that the perpetrators of ſuch acts were threatened with the ſevereſt puniſhment; and the territorial edicts were fruitleſs till the matter was ſeriouſly taken up by the diet, at the ſpecial command of emperor Joſeph II. This was occaſioned by the *Zünfte*, *i. e.* companies of ſhoe-makers, taylors, &c. who, in many cities in Germany, excited their fellow-tradeſmen by letters to be riotous. The rioters were ſoon joined, as uſual, by a number of ill-diſpoſed perſons, who took every occaſion to maltreat thoſe who oppoſed them. At length they made the affair of a ſtill more ſerious nature, by encouraging the ſame conduct in other towns, and proceeded ſo far, as to ſend information from Vienna to other cities; as Berlin, Dreſden, Leipzic, Francfort, Heſſe Caſſel, &c. &c. of their proceedings in the following terms:

"Brethren

" Brethren,

" We inform you, that no man who " is *ein braver kerl*, *i. e.* a brave fellow, " will ever work at any of thoſe before- " mentioned cities and other places, if " he does he may expect the conſe- " quences, and that ſoon. We have been " under the neceſſity of adopting this " meaſure to preſerve our rights."

This conduct cauſed ſo general an alarm throughout the Empire, that it could not fail to attract the moſt ſerious attention of the emperor, the diet, and other German potentates, who foreſaw the baneful effects it muſt produce on trade. An edict was accordingly publiſhed; by virtue of which, not only every abuſe was remedied, but the cuſtom of keeping Blue Monday entirely aboliſhed. The puniſhment inflicted upon the aggreſſor was, ſix years in irons and hard labour in the fortifications. In ſome places the journeymen, at firſt, paid

no attention to this edict; however, the punishment was immediately put in execution, and more than twenty of the ringleaders experienccd the force of it. The other trades people, when they saw the execution of the law inflicted on some of their comrades, returned to order; and since that salutary measure took place, the Blue Monday is hardly ever mentioned or thought of.

The ancient Germans knew nothing of companies or guilds among tradesmen. Many professions, however, were for a long time considered as dishonourable. In ancient times, Tacitus gave the reason for it; he says, *De M. G. cap.* 25, "Servos dominis vestes parare," on account those trades were not carried on by freemen, but *Leibeigene*, *i. e.* by such people who were originally excluded from towns. Among these were millers who were left in the country for the convenience of the water; weavers who

were

were employed to make frocks for the common peaſants; tanners, candle-makers, &c. becauſe it was thought that the ſmell occaſioned by their buſineſs might infect the air, &c. Theſe were totally excluded in ancient times from living in the towns, but carried on their manufactures in the ſuburbs, and of courſe were deprived of the rights enjoyed by citizens: neither they nor their children were admiſſible to any guild or office. At laſt it was ordered, that all thoſe people ſhould no longer be excluded from the rights of citizens, provided they were not in other reſpects ineligible. The only perſons who in the preſent day remain excluded are *die Schinder*, or hangmen; with whom it is ſtill the greateſt diſgrace to aſſociate, or even to eat or drink out of the ſame veſſel. They are called "Schinder," from the word "ſchinden," to ſkin; becauſe it is their office alone to remove and ſkin the dead

carcaſes

carcaſes of animals, which no one elſe will touch. The Schinder's profeſſion alſo includes, breaking upon the wheel, torture, branding, &c.

In moſt of the German principalities there exiſted a race of mankind called *Leibeigene*, *i. e.* bond men, or in fact ſlaves. They had their origin from the Romans; and by degrees they were attached to the eſtates of the nobles. In England they were formerly known under the nomination *Villani*, or *villains*, from *villa* or *vilis*. Theſe unfortunate beings labour under the greateſt hardſhips before the emperor Joſeph II. aſcended the throne. In moſt of the eſtates belonging to the petty princes and nobility, they had been obliged to perform all ſort of ſervices for their lords, ſuch as working themſelves or uſing their cattle ſo many days in the week on their eſtates, &c. which they called *frohnen*, *i. e.* to work *gratis*. Theſe feudal hardſhips exiſted

in the utmoſt rigour; the poor bondmen could call no property their own, but were themſelves, with their families and effects, wholly at their lord's diſpoſal; and were not even permitted to marry without their conſent. Their children had been obliged to work on the domains of their tyrants for a certain number of years without any reward for their labour. In modern times it is true the hardſhips of thoſe unhappy people had been conſiderably leſſened, and the owners of eſtates ſuffered their villains to redeem themſelves by the payment of a certain ſum of money which was called *Löſegeld*, *i. e.* ranſom-money. This ſpecies of ſlavery was happily abo-liſhed on the aſcending of Joſeph II. to the throne; and in the year 1782 it was entirely cruſhed in every other part of the Empire, by a decree iſſued from the diet at Ratiſbone.

The

The tyranny and oppreſſion uſed by the needy and petty princes of Germany is almoſt incredible, till checked by Joſeph. Several of them not only involved their country by enormous debts, but alſo exerciſed their power far beyond the limits of reaſon or humanity. Miniſters, miſtreſſes, prieſts, favourites, beggarly nobility, and crouching courtiers, have too often miſled their princely lords and exerciſed their unbounded tyranny to the great grievance, and ſometimes even to the deſtruction of their poor enſlaved ſubjects; the loud complaints of whom were never liſtened to. The correction of theſe abuſes form the brighteſt jewel in the ſplendid character of Joſeph II.

Among ſeveral of them were three reigning counts on whom the Imperial diet, in conformity with the emperor, had iſſued ſevere decrees on account

of

of heavy complaints from their ſubjects, of the moſt atrocious crimes committed by their tyrant lords, ſo late as the year 1770; by virtue of which the latter were even put in perſonal arreſt for abuſing their territorial power, for oppreſſing their ſubjects, and for many other crimes and miſdemeanors they had committed during their reign.

Such an Imperial reſcript was iſſued, Auguſt 22, 1770, agreeable to an opinion of the emperor and of the Aulic council, againſt Frederick the reigning count of Leiningen-Gunderſblum, in conſequence of a report which was made of his infamous conduct, by the electors of Mentz and the palatinate, (the ſummoning princes of the circle of the upper Rhine,) the contents of which were as follow:

"His Imperial Majeſty cannot but "obſerve the abominable crimes and "infamous conduct of which the "Count

" Count of Leiningen-Gunderſblum has
" been accuſed, and which have been
" humbly repreſented to him with great
" diſpleaſure. It is impoſſible for his
" Majeſty to ſuffer a conduct of ſo
" ſcandalous a nature, and ſo unworthy
" a ſtate of the Empire, to paſs un-
" noticed by the ſupreme judiciary
" power. He finds himſelf under the
" neceſſity therefore, of ordering a ſtrict
" enquiry into the affair: and as he places
" the greateſt confidence in your ſerene
" highneſſes, as ſummoning princes of
" the circle, he graciouſly and ſeriouſly
" commands you immediately to take
" the count into cuſtody, but conſiderin3
" his dignity as a prince of a ſtate of the
" empire, to ſecure his perſon for the
" preſent in his own houſe at Gunderſ-
" blum, and place a guard of the troops
" of the circle over him to prevent his
" eſcape. He commands you more-
" over to provide him with everything
" neceſſary

" neceſſary for his ſupport, and to pro-
" ceed in the above action by the
" uſual forms of law, in inſtituting
" an enquiry into the various crimes
" which have been alleged againſt him;
" ſuch as horrid blaſphemy, homicide,
" poiſoning, bigamy, high treaſon,
" oppreſſion of his ſubjects, and ill-
" treating ſtrangers and the clergy;
" and admitting ſuch evidence upon
" oath as may tend to furniſh legal
" grounds for the trial of the delin-
" quent; after which you will ſend the
" proceedings, with your opinion, to his
" Imperial Majeſty, that other meaſures
" may be adopted *in puncto inquiſitionis*.
" You are hereby directed, moreover, to
" appoint a proper perſon from the
" neareſt relations of his houſe to ad-
" miniſter the affairs of his country
" proviſionally *tam quoad camerata quam*
" *quoad juriſdictionalia auctoritate com-*
" *miſſionis Cæſareæ;* but in ſuch manner

" that

" that all the neceſſary ordinances ſhall " not be executed in the name of the " adminiſtrator, but in the name of the " priſoner: and laſtly, the ſaid admi- " niſtrator ſhall deliver an exact account " of the affairs committed to his care, " as occaſion requires, to his Imperial " Majeſty, who, when your ſerene Elec- " toral Highneſſes have duly executed " his commiſſion, will expect a report " had of your proceedings."

The above was carried into effect; but before the ſentence reached him he put an end to his exiſtence.

In conſequence of an opinion of the Aulic council, ſentence was pronounced by the emperor, July 21ſt 1775, againſt Charles Magnus, count of Rheingraphenſtein; the contents of which were as follow:

" That on account of his ſcandalous " deceptions which he has confeſſed, " the unjuſtifiable abuſe of his territorial

" power,

" Power, and the repeated frauds prac-
" tiſed by his order and permiſſion, &c.
" he ſhall be confined for the term of
" ten years in a fortreſs within the Em-
" pire, be entirely deprived of the enjoy-
" ment of his former competency, and
" only be allowed what is abſolutely
" neceſſary for his ſupport from the
" revenues allotted to his creditors."

He was confined, according to his ſentence, in the fortreſs of Königſtein; but in conſequence of ſeveral interceſſions, three years and nine months of the time of his impriſonment were, November 18, 1782, remitted by a decree of the Aulic council.

A third ſentence pronounced by the emperor, after an opinion of the Aulic council, February 13, 1778, againſt the hereditary prince of the Empire, Gebhard Xavier, count of Wolfegg-Waldſee, on account of many crimes of which he was convicted runs, as follows:

" That the prince of Fürſtenberg
" ſhould be commiſſioned to reprimand
" him ſeverely for his very reprobate
" conduct; and as a merited puniſhment
" for the ſame, keep him for two years
" in confinement at Waldburg, and to
" take meaſures neceſſary for the ſecu-
" rity of his perſon: but that before
" he undertook to execute his Imperial
" majeſty's commands, which ſhould
" be done with the utmoſt ſecrecy,
" he ſhould hold a confidential confer-
" ence reſpecting the whole proceedings
" with the count of Wolfegg-Wolfegg
" the Imperial adminiſtrator and curator."

EXCURSIONS

FROM

FRANCFORT

INTO THE COUNTRY.

THE country round Francfort is delightful, and very romantic. The eye of the traveller is on all ſides attracted by the moſt charming proſpects of numerous villages, of which the firſt ſight beſpeaks the wealth and proſperity of their ſeveral inhabitants. Among others, I made a journey with my two Engliſh pupils to Aſchaffenburgh, (a town belonging to the elector of Mentz,) ſituated about twenty-five miles from Francfort on an eminence

near the Mayne. The elector has a beautiful palace, and resides there the greatest part of the year, on account of the salubrity of the air and the beauty of its situation, which in fact is almost beyond conception. George II. took up his quarters in this palace the night before the battle of Dettingen, in 1743.

The country surrounding this town is uncommonly fertile. At the distance of two miles towards the north east is seen the *Spessart* *, one of the largest forests in Europe, which forms a semicircle round part of this town and shelters it from the bleak winds.

This forest is one of the thickest and most extensive that is to be met with anywhere except in the uncultivated parts of America. In travelling through this

* Next to the *Schwartzwald* "Black Forest," which is the largest wood in Germany, being sixty days' journey in length, and nine in breadth, the Spessart is the most spacious.

immense

immenſe foreſt, which occupies a ſpace of fifty engliſh miles in length, the traveller meets with only one ſmall village conſiſting of four houſes, where he has the convenience of changing horſes. The road through it is wonderfully good, being little inferior to the beſt in England or France; and the elector of Mentz, to whom the greateſt part of the country belongs, keeps it free from robbers.

There has not for upwards of twenty-five years occurred one ſingle inſtance of a perſon being attacked on his road through this extenſive tract. You may paſs it at any hour of the day, or night, without the ſmalleſt apprehenſion. A military eſtabliſhment is fixed the year round at Aſchaffenburg, conſiſting of a company of Huſſars, who are obliged to traverſe it at ſtated hours, in order to prevent the poſſibility of a robbery. Theſe Huſſars are met with almoſt every mile of the road, either coming from or

returning to Aſchaffenburg. This precaution is taken in many other ſtates of the German Empire; and ſeldom do we hear of ſuch a *rara avis* as a highwayman.

I remember but one inſtance in the ſpace of twenty years of ſuch a breach of the law in that country; which was committed in a ſmall foreſt between Bickenbach and Eberſtadt, two fine villages belonging to the landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt. This happened in the night-time, between twelve and one o'clock. Four robbers, ſtrangers to that part of the country, and Roman Catholics, attacked the *poſtwagen*, a kind of ſtage coach with four horſes. The guard fired on them at the inſtant of their attack, and very fortunately ſhot one through the mouth. His diſmal cries terrified the others ſo much, that they relinquiſhed all idea of ſpoil, and thought only of carrying off their wounded

comrade. The coachman having been knocked down by one of the ruffians, was rendered incapable of driving any farther; the guard, therefore, put him into the coach, and drove as faſt as poſſible towards Eberſtadt, where he alarmed the inhabitants, who went in purſuit of the robbers. At day-break they returned with the wounded man and another of the gang, the reſt being at that time fortunate enough to effect their eſcape. A month had ſcarcely elapſed before a third was brought in who died ſoon after in priſon. The two former, whoſe names were Gundermann and Ganſert, received ſentence to be hanged in irons upon the ſpot where they made the attack. I attended the trial, and was preſent when ſentence of death was paſſed on them.

The proceedings are as follow: As ſoon as the judge has pronounced ſentence, he takes a ſmall ſtick from off the

table, breaks it, and throws it before the feet of the criminal; which is called *den ſtab brechen*; literally "to break the ſtick," *i. e.* to condemn a malefactor to death. The ſignification of which is, that as this broken ſtick can never be joined, ſo as to be what it was before, it is equally certain that you muſt die. I afterwards attended the execution, which was the firſt I ever ſaw.

Here, gentle reader, permit me to intreat your indulgence for a ſmall digreſſion containing a few remarks on the difference between the executions in Germany and thoſe in England. In the former the time employed in an execution renders it tremendouſly dreadful; the poor criminal, for the ſpace of two hours or more, ſuffering the moſt terrible tortures the mind can well conceive; for that ſpace, at the leaſt, is taken up in ſtrangling him; and after all he can ſcarcely be ſaid to be above half dead. A moſt correct deſcription of the

method

method of hanging in Germany is deſcribed by Mr. Schiller in his Tragedy called the Robbers. The ſcene is ſo ſtriking as to induce me to inſert it here in a note *.

When

* See the Robbers by Frederick Schiller, new edition, page 74 to 77, tranſlated into Engliſh by the Author of this Work.—Roller, one of the robbers, relates to his comrades:

" It was help in time of need: you cannot know " how to value it. I was only three paces from the " damned ladder, from which I was to have mounted " to the boſom of Abraham—thus near, thus near, " wouldſt thou have bought my life at a pinch of " ſnuff? I thank thee, captain, for breath, liberty, " and life. You ſhould have had—the rope already " about the neck—ſhould have marched reluctantly " towards the grave like me, and beheld every dia- " bolical preparation, and all the ceremonies of " hanging; moving ſlowly and timidly onwards " nearer and nearer towards the curſed machine; " there was I to be lodged, frightfully expoſed to " the beams of the morning Sun.—And then the " louring looks of hangman's boys! The horrible " muſic ſtill rings in my ears—and the croaking of " a thouſand hungry ravens that had left the car- " caſe of my half-rotten predeceſſor—the bell tolled,

" and

When I firſt ſaw the method of hanging in England, I was conſtrained to acknowledge that my countrymen were in this reſpect but very bungling practitioners. I had not been long in this country when I went to ſee the execution of ſix criminals before Newgate; and I was quite aſtoniſhed at the generous and kind treatment they received from the executioner before their departure for another world. The lives of theſe men appeared to me to be ſo quietly taken from them, that a ſpectator could ſcarcely obſerve a ſtruggle or a groan; and it was really with ſome difficulty I could per-

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" and the death-dirge ſounded at a diſtance, and
" all—all that.—No! for all the treaſures of Mam-
" mon I would not undergo it a ſecond time. To-
" die is ſomething more than a harlequin's caper;
" and the fear of death is worſe than death itſelf!
" Moor! Moor! (the captain of the robbers) mayſt
" thou ſoon be in ſuch a pickle to give me an oppor-
" tunity of paying thee in the ſame coin."

ſuade

ſuade myſelf to believe they had actually been launched into eternity with ſo much facility and expedition. This, thought I, is a kind of execution not much calculated to make an impreſſion on the minds of the ſpectators. It is now no matter of ſurprize to me that executions are ſo frequent in England; nor do I at all wonder that, among the various modes of committing ſuicide, hanging is the one to which the Engliſh moſt frequently reſort.

The extreme averſion in which the Germans hold the gallows, and every thing connected with it, is, I believe, known to very few in this kingdom. It is a deep rooted prejudice almoſt beyond belief; and I flatter myſelf the mention of it in this place will not be deemed by my readers an idle intruſion either on their time or patience. No perſon, however poor, would eat or drink in the ſame houſe with an executioner on any account whatever.

whatever. In Germany every man of this occupation is deemed *unehrlich*, (as they call it,) *i. e.* "infamous," and conſequently baniſhed from all human ſociety. He is obliged to live in a dwelling at a diſtance from any town, and not allowed to mix in any company whatever.

If it were known that a German had only touched the coat or any part of the garments of an executioner, or laid his hand on a public gallows, he would be excommunicated from all ſociety; even his own family would not live under the ſame roof with him till he was publicly made *ehrlich*, *i. e.* "honeſt," by order of the government *.

This

* A perſon who is *Unehrlich*, infamous, and wiſhes to be reſtored to ſociety again, and to be made *ehrlich*, "honeſt," is conducted by the magiſtracy into the Market-place. Every incorporated trade or handicraft, *Handwerk*, muſt ſend one of its members to be preſent on the occaſion. The magiſtrate

This ſingular averſion extends ſtill farther. If a horſe, an ox, a cow, a dog, &c. *verrecket* *, *i. e.* dies on a peaſant's or any other man's premiſes, he would not take the ſkin from the animal on any account, or even touch it; indeed, ſo far from it, the proprietor and his houſehold will go no more into the ſtable till the executioner has taken away the carcaſe. This makes

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magiſtrate then reads the order, that the perſon in queſtion, formerly "infamous," ſhall now be conſidered as an "honeſt man" again; after which he waves a little white flag over his head three times, and pronounces him to be an "honeſt man."

This caſe, however, is not applicable to an executioner who has executed a perſon: ſuch a man can never be reſtored to the benefit of ſociety, and even after he dies cannot be buried among other dead, but ſeparately. It only applies to thoſe who have laid their hands on, or have meddled with, the buſineſs of an hangman.

* A ſynonyma to *verrecken* is wanting in the Engliſh language. In England a horſe or a dog is ſaid to "die," as well as a man: in Germany a man "ſterbet," an animal "verrecket."

the

the executioners in Germany in general very wealthy, as they derive conſiderable emolument from the hides, fat, &c.—But to return to our excurſion.

The ſituation of Hanau and Wilhelmſbad, or Williams-bath, both belonging to the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, is beautiful.

Hanau, about ſixteen miles from Francfort on the Mayn, is one of the moſt regular built towns in Germany: it is ſituated on the river Renitz, juſt where it falls into the Mayn, and by which it is divided into the old and new towns, both encompaſſed with good walls and other regular fortifications. The houſes are uniformly built, and almoſt all the ſtreets terminate in a grand ſquare in the centre of the town, where the public markets are held. The new town was totally rebuilt, and rendered much more populous, in 1698, by the Walloons or Flemiſh refugees who were driven away by the cruelties of Philip II. king of Spain.

Spain. A canal has been cut from the new town to the Mayn for the convenience of commerce. The Walloons and French refugees have eſtabliſhed a great number of manufactures in woollen, ſtuffs, ſtockings, &c. In the neighbourhood of Hanau there are great plantations of tobacco. About ſix miles beyond Hanau is the village of Dettingen, famous for the victory gained by the allies on the ſixeenth of June 1743, againſt the French under the duke of Noailles. His majeſty king George II. on this memorable day commanded in perſon, as alſo the earl of Stair and the duke of Gramont; the loſs of the French was five thouſand killed and wounded, and a great many priſoners. It is recorded by the inhabitants, that his Britannic Majeſty, with aſtoniſhing perſonal courage, expoſed himſelf to a ſevere fire of the enemy's cannon with great intrepidity; he perſonally encouraged his

his troops in the midſt of the battle, and ſhewed them an example of heroiſm. Even to this day the common people, when converſing on this famous battle, recollect the king by the name of *der ſilberne Jörgel*, *i. e.* "the ſilver George," in alluſion to a ſilver coin which the Engliſh ſoldiers were provided with to pay for their proviſions; I ſaw many of them; the value is about three ſhillings and ſixpence Engliſh. On one ſide is his majeſty's portrait, and on the other a running horſe without ſaddle or bridle.

The road from Francfort to theſe two places is excellent. A diligence goes to both of them, which ſets out from the Golden Lion in the "Fahr-gaſſe," Fare-ſtreet, Francfort, every morning at ſix o'clock.

The preſent landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel was the builder of the famous Williamsbath, about four Engliſh miles from Hanau, which is very deſervedly celebrated. The

adjacent

adjacent country which furrounds the Bath is woody and very romantic. The buildings for the accommodation of ſtrangers, as well as thoſe for the landgrave and his houſehold, excel almoſt everything of the kind in magnificence and ſplendour.

Homburgh *vor der Höhe*, (Homburgh under the Hill,) is alſo deſerving attention. It belongs to the houſe of Heſſe, and the landgrave takes his name from this town. The preſent prince is a very affable man towards ſtrangers, whom he receives at his court with the utmoſt politeneſs and hoſpitality. He is father of a numerous family, and it is a pleaſing ſight to ſee him and his amiable conſort, a a princeſs of Heſſe Darmſtadt, in the midſt of them. His family receive their education and inſtruction under their immediate eye. The traveller ſeldom meets with a more pleaſant landſcape than that which environs Homburgh.

The country betwixt Francfort, Homburg, Cronenburg and Rödelheim, is interſected with villages and hamlets which form the moſt romantic inland picture imaginable. Oberurſel, a large hamlet ſituated between Cronenburg and Homburg is one of the fineſt landſcapes that can well be ſeen. The noiſe of about ſix iron and copper hammers in forges, at different diſtances from each other, have a very ſublime effect, particularly in the night-time, when the readers of Virgil would ſuppoſe, on the firſt ſound ſtriking their ear, that they were approaching the famed and tenebrous habitations of the celebrated Cyclops.

When we arrived at Cronenburg, a ſmall town with a caſtle, which is ſeated only ten miles north of Francfort, I paid a ſhort viſit to the miniſter who was formerly a Univerſity friend of mine. He and his family received us very cordially,

dially, and entreated us not to depart on that day, but to ſtay and ſpend a few days with him; and as the weather was fair, and the ſky ſenene, he offered to accompany us to take a view of the town from a high mountain behind Cronenburg, called *Der Alte-König*, *i. e.* The Old King: we were eaſily prevailed on, and early the next morning we ſet out on our excurſion. This mountain raiſes its ſuperb head high above the ridge of hills which protect the fine plain along the ſide of the Mayne, between Francfort and Mentz, from the rough north wind. The inhabitants about this ſpot relate many odd ſtories concerning this hill, and of an ancient ruinous caſtle which ſtands on it. They ſay that every year on the 1ſt of May, in the night between eleven and twelve o'clock, the Devil holds a general meeting of all the wizards and witches in Germany. After being reviewed by him, he entertains them with a banquet in the old caſtle and

the whole ends with a ball of the demi-infernal aſſembly. We aſcended the mountain with ſome difficulty; but when we had reached the ſummit were treated with a ſpectacle that exceeds deſcription, and were amply repaid for our labour.

To the ſouth we overlooked a plain about forty-two miles broad, which is terminated by the ſummits of the Oden-wald and Speſſart. Here we beheld all the villages, hamlets, towns, &c. ſituated between Francfort and the Mayn, to-gether with a great part of the princi-pality of Heſſe Darmſtadt. The eaſtern proſpect cloſes by the Speſſart, which is about fifty-ſix miles diſtant. The whole country of Aſchaffenburg along the Mayn, the Necker, and as far as the Donnerſberg in the Upper Palatinate, were lying like a map below our feet. Theſe extenſive proſpects are undoubtedly not uncommon in many other countries, yet the traveller will find them here

more

more thickly ſprinkled with the ſmiling abodes of men. Towards the North the traveller beholds well wooded mountains intermixed with hills of unequal height, and plains ſmiling and teeming with plenty: thoſe towards the Weſt form a delightful amphitheatre.

When we came back to the parſon's houſe, and were about to depart, he ſolicited us to come and ſee him again; and if we were inclined to ſtay with him a few days, he propoſed to make ſome arrangements and accommodations to aſcend the ſame mountain in the evening, and ſtay the whole night in order to have a view of the riſing ſun. We were eaſily perſuaded, and in the courſe of a fortnight we took a trip from Francfort to Cronenburg in order to enjoy this beautiful ſpectacle of nature. I ſent a note the day before, acquainting him with our intention. When we arrived he had already made his promiſed

proviſion; namely, a man with an aſs, with panniers full packed and thrown acroſs his back, were gone ſeveral hours before. When we arrived at the top, the ſun was making a golden ſet, and we beheld a moſt delightful and ſplendid proſpect. The majeſtic appearance of that magnificent luminary when retiring to reſt, and preparing to leave this hemiſphere, is only to be truly conceived by thoſe who have viewed it, at that particular moment of time, from the maſt-head of a ſhip, or from ſome high promontory.

After having wandered about for the ſpace of an hour, we returned to our former ſpot, where we found the man buſied in forming a kind of hut, which having finiſhed, he kindled a good fire of wood, though it was after one of the hotteſt days (for you are to obſerve we were arrived in a new climate) in ſummer: we aſſiſted him in his endeavours, and were highly rewarded for our pains. The two large panniers

panniers contained ſeveral blankets and other coverings, alſo half a dozen of excellent wine, and a ſmall collation of ſeveral ſorts of proviſion, ſo that we were highly gratified, and fully enabled to wait the return of the morning, which moſt amply rewarded us for the toils of the night. Never were our feelings in more pleaſing emotion than at the inſtant in which the firſt ray of light gave promiſe of the dawn; and theſe emotions kept increaſing with the light, as the Sun ſlowly unfolded himſelf, till at laſt he burſt forth in full ſplendour, and magnificently gilded the lofty tops of the woody Speſſart and Oudenwald, which ſeemed to us, from a diſtance, to be ſeas of fire. As far as this mountain all was utter darkneſs; but the eaſtern views appeared to us like an illuminated iſland encircled by the dark ocean of night. The morning, gradually ſpreading everywhere around, ſhewed us the moſt beautiful landſcape that we had

ever beheld. By degrees we ſaw the ſeparation of the hills with their breaks and windings. Sol's bright beams, darting luſtre around, broke through and diſpelled the darkneſs, ſo that we at length beheld the hamlets and villages, which called to my recollection the following ſtriking paſſages of baron Göthe:

" When the lovely vale is covered with
" a miſt, and the morning ſun irradiates
" the ſkirts of my impenetrable gloomy
" wood, ſo that a few rays only ſteal
" into the inmoſt ſanctuary; when I
" look cloſe to the earth, a thouſand
" varied tufts of graſs, once too low for
" my notice, now attract my attention.
" When I perceive the creeping of the
" various inſects among its blades, and
" reflect on the innumerable forms of
" thoſe little creatures imperceptible to
" the human eye, I feel, by contem-
" plating the majeſtic riſing ſun, the pre-
" ſence of the Almighty, who formed

" us

" us after his own image; the breath of
" the all-beloved, who created and
" ſuſtains us in eternal joy. When by
" ſuch a ſight all the pictures of the
" globe and heavens around remain im-
" preſſed on my mind in ſweet but
" ſombre hue, like the form of one I
" love—then do I frequently and fer-
" vently pour forth ejaculations: Ah!
" couldſt thou but expreſs and engrave
" upon the paper what is ſo fully and ſo
" warmly impreſſed on thy mind, ſo
" that it might reflect the emanations of
" thy ſoul, which is the mirror of the
" infinite Deity! But I ſink in the at-
" tempt, and am overawed by the majeſty
" of the awful idea."

We ourſelves were in light, but the plains and villages beneath us were ſtill in a kind of demi-darkneſs, only broken by the reflection of the light from our mountain.

We beheld a plain before us as far as the Speſſart, the Donnerſberg, and the weſtern

weſtern part of the Odenwald, which are about eighty miles in length, and about fifty miles broad. The top of the Donnerſberg was tinged with golden rays, whilſt deep darkneſs brooded at his feet; and all over the Rhine we ſaw a ſwimming ſea of a thick miſt, which by degrees melted away, and we beheld the whole ſtripe of the proſpect as it began to be illuminated. The Rhine, Mayn, and the villages, were ſoon brought to our ſight. But further deſcription is uſeleſs; as neither the eloquence of a Cicero, or the matchleſs tints of a Raphael, can give an adequate idea of the effects which a ſight of the riſing ſun has on the mind, when ſeen from a lofty ſituation, and with a great extent of horizon.

Bergen is likewiſe deſerving of attention; it is a ſmall town about ten miles from Francfort. This place is celebrated for a famous battle fought there in the month of April 1759, between prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, commander in

chief

chief of the allied army, at the head of thirty thouſand men, and marſhal Broglio, commander in chief of the French army, who had ſtrongly fortified himſelf near this town for the greater ſafety of his head-quarters, which were at Francfort; the poſſeſſion of which was of the greateſt conſequence, from the eaſy communication it gave him with the Imperial troops and thoſe of the Empire co-operating with the French, as well as the great reſources he obtained by a ſpeedy tranſport of proviſion, ammunition, &c. by means of the two rivers the Mayn and the Rhyne. The attack was made with great fury, and obſtinately maintained for ſeveral hours with various ſucceſs on both ſides. The prince of Iſenburg, who commanded the Heſſians, led on the attack, and was killed in the firſt onſet. Victory, however, at length declared in favour of the French, who thereby kept poſſeſſion of Francfort; and prince Ferdinand was obliged to re-

treat,

treat, which was performed with great ability during the night.

The country for four or five miles round Francfort contains ſeveral other villages of conſequence, as Oberrode and Niederrode, and a large market town called Bornheim. Saxenhauſen, a conſiderable town, and very famous for gardening, which ſupplies Francfort with its beſt vegetables and fruits, has a communication with the latter place by a handſome ſtone bridge built over the Mayn; it is four hundred and fifty paces in length; and over the gate, the entrance to the city, is the following inſcription:

LEOPOLDO I.
Romano Imperatore Auguſtiſſimo
Germaniæ, Hungariæ, Bohemiæ Rege,
Felici Patriæ vere Patre
Feliciter Imperii habenas temperante,
Turritum hoc propugnaculum
Reſtauravit.
S. P. Q. F.

this

this bridge ſeparates the two towns, and may be compared to the Thames dividing Southwark from London.

In walking about the environs of the city, the traveller is gratified with the view of the moſt magnificent country ſeats of its wealthieſt inhabitants. There are more than forty within the circuit of ſix miles, and many of them have a proſpect, for a conſiderable diſtance, of the river Mayn. That of Meſſrs. Bettman, one of the richeſt banking-houſes in Francfort, and well known all over Europe, is perhaps the moſt elegant among them. The wine made in the neighbourhood of Francfort is of an indifferent quality.

Before I proceed farther in my Tour, I muſt be permitted to make a compariſon between the free Imperial city of Francfort and many other towns, which are alſo called free cities, in the German Empire.

The conſtitution of Imperial cities is not included in that of the principalities

and counties of Germany, but they have each of them a peculiar form of government. It muſt not be ſuppoſed that they have all adopted the ſame regulations; the fact is otherwiſe. Such was the freedom of Germany after the concluſion of the peace of Weſtphalia, that every Imperial city was at liberty to make ſuch internal regulations as beſt ſuited its own convenience. An Imperial city, it is true, has one thing in common with the other towns; the magiſtracy forming a ſort of college uſually known by the name of the burgomaſter and ſenate. In this reſpect, therefore, each of them have a republican form of government; *viz.* that no one is governed by a ſingle individual veſted with authority, in the manner of a monarchy; on the contrary moſt of them, like Francfort and Hamburg, have had their republican liberty firmly eſtabliſhed by the peace of Weſtphalia, which recognizes the former

rights

rights of the emperors to nominate provoſts, and diſpoſe of the chief offices of juſtice, and which ſecures to the cities their privileges for ever.

In ſome others the magiſtrates govern at preſent ariſtocratically, or with the concurrence of the burghers; conſequently ſome of them are, more or leſs, democratical.

However, in many of the latter this has been the occaſion of much bloodſhed; for the incorporated trading companies have often oppoſed their magiſtrates with violence when they have attempted to act deſpotically, or in a manner that in their opinion was illegal. But their oppoſition has not always ſucceeded: ſometimes the magiſtracy, and at others the citizens, have gained the advantage, according to the prevalence of one party or the other. In this ſort of civil warfare a kind of compromiſe has often been made;

made; but when this has failed of ſucceſs, an appeal has been preferred to the emperor, or one of the ſupreme tribunals, according to the opinion then given, who is frequently obliged to refer the buſineſs to a local committee appointed to decide on its merits.

Among the latter Imperial cities, where the government is exceedingly ariſtocratical, is the city of Nurenberg, whoſe laws widely differ from thoſe of Francfort and Hamburg.

The moſt deteſtable of all forms of juriſprudence prevail there and in ſome other cities, where, in the manner almoſt of an hereditary ariſtocracy, a certain number of noble or Patrician families have either the excluſive or the principal right of being ſenators. This evil, however, has been variouſly mitigated under the reign of Joſeph II.

A law paſſed during his reign, enacting, That no near relations ſhall be

be members of the ſenate at one time; and that, beſides a few privileged families, ſenators ſhall be choſen from among the burghers; or elſe the citizens to have a ſhare in the nomination of the candidates, either by actually propoſing them, or elſe co-operate by having an excluding vote: at Francfort and Hamburg the ſenators, on the contrary, are all fairly choſen by lot.

In theſe latter places the magiſtrates are obliged to ſubmit to every kind of reſtriction; in that the conſent of the burghers is neceſſary for the formation of new laws, the introduction of new impoſts, and arbitrary expences, beyond a certain ſum, as well as for the alienation of the public lands, &c. Accounts, likewiſe, of the public revenue and expences muſt be ſubmitted to their inſpection, with a variety of other proviſions of the like nature.

In former times, the emperors raiſed annually a ſum of money as a tax from all the Imperial cities; but under the reign of Joſeph II. many of them have been exempted from the payment of it. Some, however, are ſtill under the neceſſity of paying this annual tax, as there remain frequent occaſions, wherein the Imperial court aſſumes a greater power over one city than another in the ſtates of Germany.

After having given a full deſcription of Francfort and the adjacent country, I ſhall proceed to give an account of all the remarkable places, &c. from Francfort to Mentz.

M E N T Z.

THE country between Francfort and Mentz is one of the richeſt that can well be imagined; and whether a paſſenger chooſes to walk or ride, he will be ſure of a very handſome *chauſſée*, or turnpike-road, all the way between theſe two cities. Every morning at ten o'clock a veſſel ſets out from Francfort called *Marck-Schiff*, the ſame ſize and ſtructure as a Margate-hoy, which proceeds down the river Mayn to Mentz, and generally arrives there at five o'clock in the evening, while another comes up the river from that city, which ſets out two hours earlier and arrives at the ſame hour at Franc-

fort. This veſſel never fails to have a great number of paſſengers of various deſcriptions; a ſmall band of muſicians are engaged to divert the company during the paſſage. It is at all times heavily laden with merchandize, with which the one place ſupplies the other. The fare to Mentz, by this boat, is extremely cheap, each perſon paying only a ſhilling, including the muſic. If perſons of rank or conſequence chooſe a cabin to themſelves, they are accommodated on paying double the fare for their party, or a ſtipulated ſum for the whole.

About half way between the two cities the traveller paſſes by a pretty little town, in a very airy and healthy ſituation, called Höchſt. At this place the market-veſſels generally meet, and there is always an excellent dinner provided for the paſſengers. Near this town the eye is ſuddenly ſtruck with the view of a magnificent country-

country-houſe, more reſembling a large caſtle than a country-ſeat, that belongs to an Italian merchant named Bolongaro. This gentleman, in the ſpace of twenty-five years, acquired by his induſtry two millions of guilders without having poſſeſſed a farthing of original property. This wealth he gained by manufacturing ſnuff; in which manufacture he was held in the higheſt eſtimation, bearing the name of the maker, like Hardham's in London, and Lundy Foot's in Dublin. Near the principal houſe is a very large building in which the tobacco is manufactured, containing many apartments for the workmen, vaulted cellars where the various kinds of ſnuff are kept moiſt till ſent for ſale to Francfort and Mentz, which thence is ſhipped on the Mayn and Rhine for inland or foreign markets. Both buildings contain about two hundred and ſeventy-two rooms; the greater

number of theſe belong to the dwelling-houſe.

There is alſo in this town a china manufactory, celebrated all over Germany, like the Wedgwood ware in England; it was in very proſperous circumſtances when I ſaw it, and is not the property of an individual, but is divided into ſhares.

The villages which the traveller ſees on his road from Francfort to Mentz, on both ſides the river Mayn, would paſs for towns in moſt other countries. They all beſpeak a high ſtate of opulence in the inhabitants. Beggars, particularly in the proteſtant countries in that quarter, very ſeldom obtrude themſelves on the paſſenger; and the few that attempt it every now and then, accoſt only ſtrangers who are not acquainted with the ſalutary law before mentioned, which ſo ſeverely prohibits the relieving them.

Before

Before the traveller arrives at Mentz, he paſſes by a very handſome market-town called Hochheim, from the name of which place the Engliſh very erroneouſly denominate all kinds of Rheniſh wine by the name of Old Hock*. The road from this place to Mentz is very beauti-

* The wine produced in the circuit of Hochheim, whence the Engliſh derive the name "Old Hock," is hardly one mile in length, and about half a mile in breadth. In years of abundance this ſpot produces rarely more than about two hundred hogſheads. Moſt of this wine belongs to the chapters of Mentz, and conſequently is generally conſumed by the prelates themſelves. They, however, make ſome preſents of it to the Emperor, Pope, Cardinals, and ſome of the moſt eminent Princes in Germany. The quantity which is ſold and ſent abrod is very trifling. There are places which produce as excellent wine as that of Hochheim, as Nierſtein, Rüdeſheim, and that of Worms, called *Liebfrau Milch*, *i. e.* "Virgins Milk," and likewiſe in various other places, which wines are generally exported under the ſame name as that above named Old Hock. However, the miſinformed Engliſhman ſtill retains his prejudice of erroneouſly calling all Rheniſh wines "Old Hock."

ful, ranging along a ſlope of high hills covered with vineyards; the fine fruit-trees at once accommodating and delighting the traveller, by the refreſhing coolneſs of their ſhade, and the delicious fragrance of their ſmell. This ſlope commands a beautiful proſpect over an uncommonly rich and well-cultivated country, terminated by the conflux of the Mayn and the Rhine, and its deſcription by travellers in general has concluded with theſe moſt comprehenſive words: "A terreſtrial Paradiſe."

Before the Rhine reaches the city of Mentz, it is joined by the Mayn juſt oppoſite the Favourita. The waters of theſe rivers continue to flow unmixed for a conſiderable way from the place of their conflux; this is plainly diſcernible, as the water of the Mayn is reddiſh, and more turbid than that of the Rhine, which is of a greeniſh colour; ſo that theſe waters do not completely incorporate

till they come to Bingen, where the mountains on both ſides gradually cloſing together, as it were, compel them to a more intimate and cloſer union.

The firſt view of the majeſtic city of Mentz, which is ſeated fifteen miles weſt of Francfort, ſtrikes the eye with great grandeur; but the feelings of the traveller are very much damped the moment he enters the interior part. The ſtreets are in general dark and narrow; the houſes moſtly built with very large hewn ſtones, and amazingly high. The beſt part of the city is that containing the reſidence of the Archbiſhop, which abounds with excellent maſſive buildings, and ſeveral regular ſtreets, over which the palace of this prelate commands a view, together with the Rhine and the Rhingaw, which is a diſtrict of country the moſt beautiful and fertile that can well be imagined, ſituate on the northern banks of the Rhine, between Mentz and Rüdeſheim.

The

The Cathedral, which is an immenſely large, ancient, and ſuperb gothic building, is highly deſerving notice. The ſpire of this edifice was ſtruck with lightning about twenty-two years ago, and entirely demoliſhed. The inſide was built of wood, and it burned for the ſpace of two days before it was entirely extinguiſhed: a ſimilar accident happened fifty years before. To prevent theſe accidents in future, the preſent ſpire is built to the ſame height of ſtone, an undertaking that coſt fifty thouſand guilders, about five thouſand pounds. The inſide of the cathedral is decorated with many magnificent monuments of princes and other great perſonages. The monument of Dahlberg, a prelate of this cathedral, is very coſtly. It is as large as life, and is repreſented lying on a coffin, upon which there is a pyramid, that a Trinity is carrying into the clouds. A fine piece of ſtatuary is to be ſeen in

the

the upper choir repreſenting count Lamberg, a general who commanded the Imperial troops that drove the enemy out of the territory of Mentz at the beginning of this century, and fell in the action by the ſide of the elector palatine: he is repreſented lifting up the top of his coffin with the right hand, and holding the commander's ſtaff in his left; this produces a very ſtriking effect. There are ſeveral other monuments well worth ſeeing. This city contains other churches in the modern ſtyle. The Jeſuit church, and that of St. Peter's, are among this number. The church of the Auguſtins, of which the inhabitants of Mentz are very proud, is a maſter-piece of taſte; and that of Ignatius, is a model of the antique architecture.

The Roman hiſtorians make very early mention of the city of Mentz; and indeed not only Roman coins, but ſtatues, altars, and inſcriptions, have been dug

up

up in ſeveral parts of the city. Many of them are to be ſeen in the convent of the Auguſtins.

The country on the left bank of the Rhine, from Mentz to Cologne, is by no means deficient in remains and monuments of antiquity, which clearly demonſtrate the flouriſhing ſtate of thoſe countries in the time of the Romans. Many towns and caſtles were built on the left bank that ſtill exiſt at the preſent day, which, if we reckon from the time of Julius and Auguſtus Cæſar, continued almoſt four hundred years under Roman government, and were at that time fully eſtabliſhed on the Roman foundation.

The following places are particularly mentioned in the Roman Hiſtory: *Moguntiacum*, Mentz; *Auguſta Trevirorum*, Treves; *Colonia Agrippina*, Cologne; *Saletio*, Seltz; *Bingium*, Bingen; *Veſalia*, Weſel; *Confluentia*, Coblentz; *Antennacum*, Andernach; *Noveſium*, Neus, &c.

&c. All theſe places have, more or leſs, undergone ſome alterations in form, ſince the time they were firſt built by the Romans. Many of them, together with ſeveral ancient caſtles built on the chain of mountains at the left ſide from Mentz, were partly deſtroyed at the time of the emigrations of the fifth century, and rebuilt at ſubſequent periods.

Theſe countries are not deficient in ſuch remains and monuments of antiquity as ſerve to evince their flouriſhing ſtate at the time of the Romans*.

There are beſides ſome general memorials ſtill extant, which are of infinite utility; amongſt others, a ſet of ancient Roman maps, or rather a deſcription of roads, which was diſcovered by a learned German, Conrad Celtas, at the beginning

* An account of the antiquities at Mentz and the country around, is given by a learned benedictine friar, Joſeph Fuchs. It is entitled "The Ancient Hiſtory of Mentz," with twenty-ſix engravings.

of

of the ſixteenth century. Theſe valuable maps fell into the hands of the famous prince Eugene of Saxony, and, with his books, to the emperor's library at Vienna. In the year 1753 a Mr. Scheib had them engraved, by permiſſion of the empreſs Maria Thereſa.

Theſe and other memorials inform us that the Romans, when they founded a new city, uſually ſent ſix thouſand veterans (ſoldiers) to build and people it; that in great cities they erected amphitheatres, and founded baths, and other public inſtitutions; they made new highways and roads at incredible expence and labour; that they introduced the uſe of agriculture, the cultivation of gardens and vineyards, their arts, their trade and commerce; that their legions were quartered throughout the country; that they eſtabliſhed their courts of judicature and other inſtitutions of government, and brought into general uſe their coins, public entertainments,

tainments, and religious worſhip. However, as I have before obſerved, the ſucceeding devaſtations have left but few remaining traces of theſe eſtabliſhments.

The Roman Catholic clergy of this place are the richeſt in Germany. In the whole city there reſides but one proteſtant family, that of Mr. Pfahl, who keeps an hotel, the Three Golden Crowns, the beſt inn for the accommodation of ſtrangers in the whole city, and not inferior to that of the Roman emperor, at Francfort on the Mayn.

The city of Mentz has moſt excellent fortifications. Caſſel, on the oppoſite ſide of the Rhine, is connected to it by a bridge *, and protects the city in ſome reſpect

* This bridge is not built of ſtone, but with a number of large boats, which are laſhed together, and in the winter time muſt be taken away on account of the ice. Bridges formed in this manner are called in German *Schiff-brücke*, *i. e.* "Ship-bridge." This bridge is ſeven hundred and ſixty-ſix paces in length.

againſt

againſt the firſt attacks on that ſide from a beſieging enemy. The trade of this city is by no means ſo great as from its ſituation, and other advantages, it might be imagined. There is not one banker in the whole place. The port is conſtantly filled with ſhips, but few of them are the property of the inhabitants, owing not only to the religious bigotry and idleneſs of the maſs of the people, but alſo to the pride and extravagance of the nobility and eccleſiaſtics, who are poſſeſſed of large capitals, which they employ entirely in ſuch internal conſumption as contributes moſt to the gratification of their luxury, their vanity, and oſtentation *, without much advantage reſulting therefrom to commerce in general †.

There

* See my obſervations on Cologne, under the head Trade.

† It is almoſt incredible the ſums of money which formerly were ſent annually to Rome from the German

There are in Germany two ſorts of nobility; the firſt generally ſtyled the high

German Empire for popiſh quackery. "The "pope," ſays the Imperial Protocol, "demands no "more than 30,000 ducats from the coadjutor of "Treves for his ſacred pallium: he plagues the "elector of Mentz in the ſame manner. Very "fine devotion, truly! Both archbiſhopricks are "already ruined, and yet ſuch a ſum of money as "this is to be ſent to Rome to be ſpent there."

Even in later times (1748), James Erneſt, Archbiſhop of Salzburg, though he only paid 995 ſcudi for his pallium, was obliged to pay 31,338 ſcudi for the pope's confirmation of his election. Andrew James Dietrichſtein, the Archbiſhop who ſucceeded him ſhortly after, requeſted that the ſum might be moderated. Pope Benedict XIV. however, took this very ill; and ſaid to Crivelly, the Salzburg agent at Rome, "Indegno artificio che avete con-"certato per rendermi odioſo ai cardinali e à tutta "Roma. Queſto è lo ſtudio conſueto della nazione "Tedeſca di voler vedere vilipeſo it Papa a la ſanta "ſede."

Joſeph the ſecond at length put a final ſtop to ſending money to Rome from the German Empire;

high or ancient nobility, the greater part of whom are truly reſpectable on account of their rank as well as knowledge, and who are very deſervedly diſtinguiſhed from the lower nobility, commonly called *neugebackene Edelleute*, "New-baked noblemen." Theſe are the ſwarm of little court gentry, who render themſelves ridiculous by their contemptible pride, and inſatiable thirſt after empty titles: they would be highly offended at being addreſſed with plain Sir, and their wives with Madam, but expect at every ſixth word the preliminary diſtinctions of

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he told the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, "If the pope "will not remit the pallium *gratis*, write to him "that you would turn Lutherans." The pope at length came himſelf to Vienna for the purpoſe of converting the heterodox Joſeph; but inſtead of kiſſing his ſlipper at his arrival, the emperor turned that ceremony into a hearty ſhake of the hand; and the example was followed by his generals.—See the Anales of Vienna from the year 1770.

nobility

nobility before Sir, and Madam, as *gnädiger Herr*, "Gracious Sir," *gnädige Frau*, "Gracious Lady;" and look on all thoſe who omit ſuch epithets as very ill-bred perſons. Moſt of them poſſeſs neither money nor eſtates; but they would conſider it as the moſt dreadful degradation to ſuffer their children to be brought up to any trade or buſineſs. Their rank and ſalary, which is generally very ſmall, depend entirely on the whim and generoſity of the ſeveral courts, in the radiant beams of whoſe favour they have been engendered like butterflies by the ſun; and theſe courts expend yearly large ſums in ſupport of theſe uſeleſs inſects, or tinſelled "*Gracious Sirs*," who inſolently lay claim to a ſuperiour rank, without poſſeſſing one ſingle idea of what ought to conſtitute any rank whatever.

Many ſalutary hints have been already given in the reigns of the emperor

Joſeph II., and in the Memoirs of Frederick II. king of Pruſſia, who have often admoniſhed the inferiour court nobility to give their ſons a better education, and to apply themſelves more to ſtudy, in order to fit them for ſome employment in the country. I here beg leave to tranſcribe a ſtriking paſſage of admonition to young noblemen from a book intitled "Hints to the Laity;" the paſſage runs thus:

"Like the reſt of the nobility, you "have hitherto applied yourſelf to mili- "tary affairs, the chace, and other amuſe- "ments, more than to what is really "rational. Do not ſet yourſelf againſt "application to writing: you will then "acquire a handſome ſalary, be preferred "to reputable offices, and even preſide "in courts of judicature. Be diligent, "therefore; for this is equally as liberal "an employment as galloping after foxes "and hares."

The

The Archbiſhop of Mentz is reckoned the richeſt prelate, and firſt in conſequence, of the Chriſtian world; the Pope alone formerly excepted.

In the library of the Benedictines are exhibited ſome ſpecimens of the earlieſt printing; wherein the art and invention is aſcribed to Fauſtus. In that of the Jeſuits, there is a breviary to be ſeen, which contains the following paſſage:

" Impreſſum Moguntiæ, impenſis &
" opera honeſti & providi viri Joannis
" Schæfferi, civis Moguntini, cujus
" avus primus artis impreſſioriæ fuit
" inventor, & autor, anno ſalutiferæ
" incarnationis Domini milleſimo quin-
" genteſimo nono."

The invention of printing is farther aſcribed to the grandfather of John Schæffer, in a licence granted to the latter by the emperor Maximilian, in the

year 1518, to publiſh an addition of Livy's Works*.

The ſame invention is alſo aſcribed to one John Guttenburg, who was a journeymen of Fauſtus, and ought rather to be noticed as the inventor of the art of blacking the letters.

There are few things in this city, beſides thoſe I have mentioned, which deſerve particular notice, The favourite ſpot of the preſent Elector is a beautiful garden, ſituated near the banks of the

* In the library of Emanuel College, in the Univerſity of Cambridge, the author ſaw a genuine copy of Dr. Fauſtus's firſt edition of Tully's Epiſtles, with a beautiful illumination of Henry VIII. when a boy, whoſe book it was, and of his preceptor: Fauſtus' name is prefixed in his own hand writing. It is a very ſcarce and valuable copy. That which more particularly induces me to believe that it is the hand writing of Fauſtus is, that the ſame characters which I have ſeen in ſome later publications of his, to which his name is prefixed, bear a ſtriking ſimilitude.

Rhine. The various walks, and romantic proſpects, are truly charming. Several of the churches and convents will not of courſe be overlooked by the curious and inquiſitive traveller. The Archbiſhop in the year 1780 made a great reduction in his civil liſt, though it ſtill remains by much too immoderate and expenſive. He has ſtill his miniſters, counſellors of ſtate, and above eighty privy counſellors of various denominations; ſo that the expence of his eſtabliſhment is very diſproportionate to the revenue of the ſtate.

When the Huguenots were driven out of France, a great number of them were deſirous of ſettling in the territories of Mentz. They offered the elector to build a city juſt above Mentz, at the conflux of the Rhine and Mayn, to fortify it at their own expence, to keep a conſtant garriſon there, and beſides all this, to pay a large annual ſum to the ſtate,

provided only they might be allowed the freedom of their religion, and a participation of the rights of the citizens of Mentz. The Elector of that time did not chooſe that hereſy ſhould build her neſt ſo near him, and therefore he refuſed their requeſt.

The ſufferings of the proteſtants, on account of their religion, in the catholic countries, are ſo ſhocking to humanity that they almoſt appear incredible. The miſeries recorded by hiſtorians, which were occaſioned by the repeal of the edict of Nantz, in France, are ſufficiently known; but the calamities ſuffered in Germany, though leſs known, have been no leſs diſgraceful to thoſe who cauſed them. Thouſands of proteſtants have emigrated from the palatinate alone, many of whom went to America, where they ſtill form a numerous and reſpectable body. But this is not the only country in Germany where the proteſtants

proteſtants have been obliged to leave their homes, and ſeek their fortunes abroad. In the year 1731 no leſs than thirty thouſand emigrated from the biſhoprick of Salſburg, or were rather driven from their native country without any other reaſon aſſigned, than their being proteſtants. The edict was iſſued in November, and only forty days allowed for their departure. At the expiration of the time the ſoldiers drove them in troops from the towns and villages. The greateſt part were not ſuffered to take anything with them, except the clothes upon their backs, although many were poſſeſſed of conſiderable property. Remonſtrances were made to the Emperor and Archbiſhop on the ſubject, both by the proteſtant body, and ſeveral foreign powers, but to no purpoſe. The king of Pruſſia, when he heard of their cruel fate, offered theſe diſtreſſed fugitives an aſylum in the waſte countries

of

of Pruſſia, where no leſs than eighteen thouſand of them actually ſettled. Subſcriptions were immediately opened in all the proteſtant countries; London alone raiſed upwards of forty thouſand pounds;- Holland, and Denmark, as well as all the other proteſtant cities in Germany, were proportionably liberal. The accounts given by ſeveral writers, of the reception they met with in the different places they paſſed through in their route, is much to the honour of their proteſtant brethren. The firſt troop of them which accepted of the king's offer to ſettle in Pruſſia, amounted to three thouſand four hundred, who were provided with paſſports, and protected as his ſubjects. They began their journey in the middle of the winter. At Augſburg, an Imperial city of mixed religion, the Catholic magiſtrates refuſed them admittance, and ſhut the gates of the city againſt them; at laſt, however, the proteſtants prevailed, and lodged them

in

in their houſes. In the countries of Anſpach-Bareuth, and Saxony, they were treated with the greateſt benevolence; indeed, their diſtreſſes, their orderly behaviour, and the cauſe of their unjuſt ſufferings, ſeemed to attract univerſal pity. Many princes even opened their palaces, and received hundreds at a time to their tables, thinking it an honour to have it in their power to be kind to ſo many people, who were thus unjuſtly perſecuted by popiſh enthuſiaſts. The reigning count of Stollberg gave about nine hundred of them a comfortable dinner in his caſtle. In many places carriages were provided for the ſick, the aged, and the children. The duke of Brunſwick ordered them to be treated in the moſt liberal manner; the ſick were provided with wholeſome medicines, and their other neceſſities relieved. In moſt of the towns which they went through they marched in regular order, and uſually

attended

attended divine ſervice in the churches, where the clergy adapted their ſermons to the occaſion, and raiſed ſubſcriptions to ſupply their wants.

An account of their arrival at Leipzick, 1732, is to be ſeen in a publication intitled "Acts of the Emigration of the Salzburghers." The writer of this book obſerves:

"We have juſt witneſſed one of the "moſt affecting ſcenes imaginable. Up-"wards of two thouſand proteſtant emi-"grants, driven from their homes, and "deſtitute of the common neceſſaries of "life, have ſought ſhelter within our hoſ-"pitable walls. As ſoon as the news of "their approach arrived, at leaſt ten thou-"ſand of the inhabitants went out to meet "them. The weary pilgrims were of "all ages and deſcriptions: the healthy "and ſick, women labouring with child, "and infants hanging at the breaſt, "ſolicited the pity of a weeping crowd.

"Some

" Some were bent with age, and ſup-
" ported by their children; others had
" prattling infants in their arms, who
" were ſtrangers to their miſery, and
" innocently told their little tales, pleaſed
" with every object they had met with.
" The money that was given them ſeemed
" but a bauble to play with; while others
" were almoſt dead with hunger and fa-
" tigue. They were met at the gates by
" the clergy, and entered the city in a
" regular proceſſion, ſinging one of
" Luther's hymns. They halted in the
" market-place, and were quartered by
" the magiſtrates in the different inns,
" and other houſes of the town, as every
" family ſeemed to vie with each other
" in hoſpitality and benevolence. On
" Sunday they aſſembled in the church,
" and a collection was made at the
" doors. Many of the rich merchants
" ſubſcribed a thouſand dollars each.
" There was ſcarcely a ſervant, or an

" apprentice

" apprentice boy, who did not contri-
" bute his mite; and even the women
" took their handkerchiefs from their
" necks, and their aprons, to give to the
" ſuffering wanderers. Their departure
" was ſtill more affecting; the citizens
" conſidered them as friends, with whom
" they were to part to meet no more.
" Each of them gave ſome token of
" remembrance, and provided them
" with bibles, clothes, and waggons
" to carry the ſick and helpleſs."

The accounts from the other towns are nearly ſimilar. At Halle, a lady who heard the ſermon at the church took a gold necklace from her neck and put it, with all the money in her pocket, into the plate at the church door. At Wittenberg they were received with every mark of honour; the univerſity went out to meet them, and the vice-chancellor addreſſed them in a manner ſuitable to the occaſion. The inhabitants received

them at their tables, and made collections, not only in their churches, but from houſe to houſe. "Our poor "guests," ſays the Acts, "whom we "thought an honour to receive, where "Luther firſt preached the doctrines "for which they are obliged to abandon "their native homes, have experienced "the greateſt hoſpitality. The ſtudents "have contributed all they had to their "relief; and many of them have ſcarcely "left themſelves a coat, or change of "linen. The whole town and univer-"ſity, when they went away, attended "them as far as the river Elbe, where "they all joined in prayer and ſing-"ing; the young noblemen even took "the infant children in their arms, kiſſed "them, ſhook hands in the moſt affec-"tionate manner with the reſt, and "parted from them with tears."

When they paſſed through Potzdam, his Pruſſian Majeſty came out to ſee them.

As

As ſoon as the Salzburg emigrants beheld their benefactor, they could no longer be prevailed upon to keep their uſual order, but flocked around his perſon; the orphan children hung about his knees, kiſſed his hands and clothes, and many, from an impulſe of gratitude, fell at his feet. The king immediately ordered them to be quartered at the inns, and to be provided with comfortable food, and whatever elſe they ſtood in need of, at his own expence. At Berlin, and all the other places they went through, they met with a reception equally hoſpitable; and in Pruſſia, where they ſettled, they were indulged with their full liberty, and provided with everything neceſſary for their eſtabliſhment and future welfare.

The number of emigrants from the palatinate is almoſt incredible. In America there are whole towns inhabited by people of that country alone. So late as the year 1765, no leſs than eight hundred

were

were perſuaded to embark to ſeek their fortunes. An adventurer, who promiſed great advantages in the Britiſh colonies, encouraged them to come to England. On their arrival at the port of London, their conductor ſuddenly diſappeared, and left theſe miſerable and diſappointed wretches with ſcarcely any clothes to cover their backs, or money to procure proviſions; and being unacquainted with the language, thoroughly bewildered in that extenſive capital. In this unfortunate ſituation they remained ſome days. The neighbouring inhabitants were at a loſs to diſcover the cauſe of their arrival, and did not underſtand the nature of their wants. At laſt the German clergyman at the Savoy advertiſed the circumſtance in all the papers, and implored the compaſſion of the charitable in behalf of his unfortunate countrymen. In half an hour after the advertiſement was publiſhed, a man on horſeback brought him

a hundred pound bank-note. Subſcriptions were immediately opened in different coffee-houſes; attendants were appointed to ſupply them with ſuch neceſſaries as they ſtood in need of; phyſicians, apothecaries, nurſes, and even interpreters were employed to render their ſituation comfortable: perhaps there never was a more generous contribution. There were few people of property who did not aſſiſt, and many gave a hundred pounds as one donation. The fugitives were amply relieved; ſupported during five months in the metropolis, and ſent free of expence to America, where they were provided with everything requiſite for their eſtabliſhment *.

* See Annual Regiſter, London, 1766.

EXCURSIONS

FROM

M E N T Z

INTO THE ADJACENT COUNTRY.

FIRST EXCURSION.

THE country on the right banks of the Rhine affords ſome pleaſant progreſſions from Mentz, of which Bieberich, Wiſbaden, and Schwallbach, merit the particular notice of a ſtranger. Bieberich, a ſmall but handſome town, belongs to the prince of the ſame name. The palace is magnificent, and, as well as the town, built near the borders of the Rhine.

Wiſbaden, and not far from it, Schlangenbad *, are celebrated for hot wells; on account of which they are much frequented by ſtrangers and valetudinarians. Wiſbaden is famous for its warm baths, which were known to the ancient Romans. It belongs to the prince of Naſſau, and is five miles north of Mentz.

The waters at Schwallbach and Seltz, which are very much uſed in the courſe of the ſummer, make a very pleaſing beverage mixed with Rheniſh wine. They have almoſt the taſte of Pyrmont water, but are not quite ſo ſtrong; that of Schwallbach, however, requires a perſon to be of a ſtrong conſtitution to drink it frequently. The Seltzer is exported to many parts of the globe; but the Schwallbach does not bear exportation †. The latter

* Literally, Snake-bath; on account of the many ſmall ſnakes which are found in that circuit.

† There are two wells at Schwallbach, the water of each being Chalybeate; but one of them is more

ſo

latter is ſeated on the river Aa, nine miles north of Mentz; the former is two miles further.

I would recommend to all foreigners, during the courſe of their ſtay at Mentz, to make an excurſion into the neighbouring country of Heſſe Darmſtadt; the inhabitants of which are remarkably cleanly and active, living chiefly on the well-earned produce of the ground they cultivate. The earth there yields uncommon returns; and the corn, wood, and pearl-barley, is exported far and wide. There are alſo large quantities of fruits and vegetables of all kinds. The annual exportation to Holland, of apples, cyder, cheſnuts and walnuts amounts to twenty thouſand guilders; all the villages near

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ſo than the other. The ſtrongeſt requires a good ſtamina in thoſe who uſe it. I have known many people of weak habit, who have been obliged to leave it off.

the borders of the Mayn, belonging to the houſe of Heſſe Darmſtadt, are encompaſſed by orchards and corn fields. From this part of the country is alſo exported a great quantity of *Ferberröthe*, or *Krapp*, *i. e.* "Madder," which the fullers make uſe of in dying. In ſome parts of Germany they have erected mills for grinding the madder. One of them was erected in the year 1770, at Pfungſtadt, about four Engliſh miles from Heſſe Darmſtadt. This magnificent building is more than half a mile in circumference, and is built of ſolid red quatz. It belongs to a ſociety of Swiſs, Dutch, and other merchants. Several private gentlemen have likewiſe ſhares in it. It is ſituated in the midſt of a woody country, as the preparation of the madder yearly requires a great quantity of fuel. They export alſo from that country annually, many thouſand loads of *Gedürte Zwetſchen*, and *Kirſchen*, *i. e.* "dried plumbs and cherries,"

cherries," which are ſent to Holland, England, and America. Excellent aſparagus and cabbages are the food of the very loweſt claſs of people; nor is there a place in Germany where they are ſo fond of them, or have a greater ſupply of proviſion of this kind. Whole ſhip loads of their *Sauer-kraut*, as well raw as pickled, are carried down the Lower Rhine, as far as Holland, &c. The country of Heſſe Darmſtadt is very famous for the produce of thoſe large cabbages, from which it is made. The towns of Trebur, Groſs, and Klein-Gerau, Wallerſtäten, and Bauſchheim, produce the beſt in all Germany for this purpoſe; it is exported to all parts of Europe, and in the American war whole ſhip loads were ſent to America for the uſe of the Heſſian troops.

Kraut, or *Craut*, *i. e.* "Cabbage in general," as it grows in the fields. A ſingle one is called a *Kraut-haupt*, *i. e.*

" a cabbage head." They are brought to market in waggons, and are ſold by the hundred. The price is fixed according to the quality. In general it is three ſhillings and ſix-pence a hundred, taking large and ſmall together; but if they are picked, the price is generally four ſhillings and ſix-pence. There are *Häupter*, *i. e.* " Heads," which weigh from four to ten, others from ten to fifteen, and ſome even more than twenty pounds in weight. If a buyer chooſes to pick the largeſt, he is obliged ta pay accordingly; but the price in that caſe ſeldom exceeds ſix ſhillings and ſix-pence a hundred; in London one ſuch large *Kraut-haupt*, *i. e.* " cabbage-head," would coſt about eighteen-pence. People of a ſmall family generally buy two hundred heads of the mixed, which will ſerve them the whole year. There are people whoſe particular buſineſs it is to cut and pickle them, whom the Germans call *Kraut-ſchnitter*,

i. e.

i. e. "Crout cutters." The price of the labour is ſix-pence a hundred for cutting and pickling. The method is very ſimple: they make uſe of a machine which is called *Kraut-banck*, *i. e.* "Croût-bench," the ſame as is uſed in England for cutting ſtraw. A large white cloth is ſpread over the floor, and in leſs than two hours time the perſon employed is able to cut and pickle about two hundred heads. Salt is then ſtrewed over them in a proportion of about three pounds to one hundred heads according to their ſize. They are then put into a barrel, and frequently preſſed down very hard with a machine called *Stöſſer*, ſimilar to the inſtrument uſed in paving, but not quite ſo large and unweildy. After the barrel is full, it is covered with cabbage-leaves and *beſchweret*, that is, large weights laid upon it. After the fourth or fifth day a fermentation takes place, and if it is not very conſiderable, it is a ſign that

more

more ſalt is wanting, which, after being diſſolved in a ſmall quantity of warm water, is poured over them. This is the beſt and ſimpleſt way. Many families pickle theſe cabbage-heads themſelves, and inſtead of a cutting machine make uſe of a joiner's large plane, which anſwers the ſame purpoſe. In this pickled ſtate the Germans export many thouſand barrels, the greateſt part of which, beſides a great many *Roke-häupter*, *i. e.* "Raw or unpickled heads," are ſent to Holland and from thence all over the world. There are ſeveral modes of cooking ſour-crout: I ſhall only mention one, which, though ſomewhat expenſive, is yet thought the beſt, and is generally adopted in the houſes of the nobility and gentry. The following is the mode of dreſſing the ſour-crout as a delicious vegetable to the fiſh called pike.

They take for ſix perſons, as many full plates of ſour-crout, without pouring off

off the liquor, and put them into a large tin ſtewing-pan, adding to theſe half a pound of freſh butter; then ſetting the pan on a ſlow fire, and ſtirring the ſour-crout frequently. After ſimmering for the ſpace of an hour and a half, adding to it about half a pint of the beſt Rheniſh or Madeira wine. The pike being ſufficiently boiled, they take out the bones and cut it in ſmall pieces, put it into the ſtew-pan with the ſour-crout and let it ſimmer for half an hour longer, making in the whole two hours, when it is ready for the table, and is a very delicious diſh; even without the pike dreſſed in the manner before mentioned it is very pleaſant food.

The land in the principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt is better cultivated than in any other part of Germany. In the ſtrip of country, which lies betwixt Francfort and Mentz, belonging to Heſſe Darmſtadt, about thirty miles in length, and ten in

breadth, the traveller may count eight ſmall cities, ſix market-towns, and eighty villages; few of which contain leſs than fourſcore families. The city of Heſſe Darmſtadt is a ſmall but delightful place. The inhabitants in general are affable, genteel, and hoſpitable. No foreign traveller will enjoy himſelf more comfortably than at Darmſtadt, where many things contribute in a peculiar manner to the eaſe as well as happineſs of a ſtranger; as cheap living, plenty of wine of all ſorts, and being in the vicinity of ſeveral large cities, ſuch as Francfort, Mentz, Worms, Manheim, Heidelberg, Oppenheim, &c. which are not far diſtant from each other, form a chain of extraordinary advantages, ſeldom to be met with in any other ſpot. The air is ſalubrious, proviſion and game of all kinds uncommonly plentiful, and the ſtranger has always the pleaſing reflection, that in half an hour's time he can indulge himſelf

ſelf with the gay, turbulent, ſplendid pleaſures of the town, or the more peaceful, ſerene, and ſequeſtered enjoyments of the country, where hunting parties particularly are very frequent, and by no means expenſive.

To all theſe attractions may be added the gaiety and ſplendour of the court, which vies in theſe reſpects with any in Europe, and from the diverſion of which, no ſtranger, Engliſh in particular, who has the appearance of a gentleman, is ever excluded.

The delightful Engliſh Garden, which is open to every one, forms one of the moſt beautiful and faſcinating promenades in the world; and the celebrated military houſe, denominated in the German language *Exercier Hauſs* *, is a ſource of pleaſure

* This immenſe houſe was built by the late landgrave Lewis IX. a prince eminently diſtinguiſhed for military talents, and a great favourite of Frederick II. King of Pruſſia. It is ſpacious enough for two thouſand

pleaſure and ſurprize to all who ſee it. The landgrave's palace is not yet finiſhed; it is a large building, ſurrounded by a deep moat of running water.

The low ſtate of the finances has occaſioned a ſtop to the final completion of this palace; but the model of the whole is to be ſeen in the finiſhed part of it.

In the centre of the building is a curious piece of mechaniſm, called in German *Glockenſpiel*, *i. e.* "Chimes," the

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thouſand ſoldiers to exerciſe in it with the greateſt eaſe and convenience. Its length is 272, and its breadth 134 feet. It is built in a ſtyle of novelty, being without the incumbrance of pillars, in the manner of king's chapel, Cambridge, one of the fineſt buildings of the kind in the world; and in the winter time it is heated to any degree of temperature by means of eighteen large ſtoves, fixed in a ſcientific manner for the purpoſe within the walls, emitting warmth, the mean ſtill unperceived. The builder of this curious ſtructure was a common carpenter, with whom the author was particularly acquainted: his name was Schuhknecht.

only

only one of the kind in Europe. The hammers that ſtrike on the bells are connected by wires to keys like thoſe of a harpſichord, ſo that a perſon may play upon the chimes as upon any other keyed inſtrument; they play every hour by themſelves, being ſet in motion by clockwork. Any tune may be played upon it, and the tones are more diſtinctly perceived than on the beſt inſtrument of the uſual kinds.

The preſent landgrave, Lewis X., is a very amiable and agreeable man, totally diveſted of that forbidding coldneſs and *hauteur* for which ſo many other German princes are eminently conſpicuous; and his conſort, a princeſs of the ſame houſe, is not leſs amiable. The landgrave is univerſally allowed to poſſeſs a very elegant and refined taſte for muſic, and reckoned a firſt-rate performer on the violin. There are public concerts at court every week, and very frequently

frequently at the opera-houſe, in which the landgrave himſelf diſplays his muſical talents, and to which every one is admitted gratis. At theſe concerts there are about ſixty performers, who are particularly diſtinguiſhed for their excellence, and called the landgrave's *Cognoſcenti.* Theſe, when they perform in public, wear a beautiful uniform, the landgrave himſelf not excepted, which gives the orcheſtra, ſuppoſed to be one of the beſt in Germany, a very ſplendid and magnificent appearance. I have frequently heard it obſerved by foreigners who were judges of muſic, on hearing the ſixty *cognoſcenti* together, that they played with ſuch an exactneſs of uniſon, with ſo juſt, clear, and preciſe a ſound, as to induce a belief, that only one very loud inſtrument was head, a ſingle tone only ſeeming to iſſue from all the violins, and a ſingle breath to give ſound to all the wind inſtruments. This is in a great

meaſure

measure owing to the taste of the landgrave, who has established a kind of nursery for young musicians, where they are bred up under their musical parents, and trained from their infancy to play in concert together. The present leader of the orchestra is Mr. Sartorius, a young man, about thirty-six years of age, of extraordinary musical talents, and very highly esteemed by the landgrave, with whom he had the honour of travelling in a very confidential station in his tour through different parts of Europe.

SECOND EXCURSION

FROM

M E N T Z

THROUGH THE PALATINATE.

DURING our ſtay at Mentz, after we had made ſeveral excurſions on the oppoſite ſide of the Rhine, I propoſed another to my pupils, namely, from Mentz through the greateſt part of the Palatinate, which was highly approved, and eagerly accepted. We agreed to make this journey for the moſt part on foot; the weather being fair, and the roads very good. After we had furniſhed our ſervants with fine *Büchſeranzen*, *i. e.*

" Leather

"Leather knapſacks" for putting our moſt neceſſary clothing in, we ſet off in the beſt ſpirits on our pedeſtrian journey.

Before I deſcribe the moſt remarkable occurrences that befel us, it may be firſt adviſeable to ſay ſomething of the country called the Palatinate in general.

The Palatinate, an electorate of Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine, is bounded on the north by the Archbiſhoprics of Mentz and Treves, on the eaſt by Franconia and Suabia, and on the weſt and ſouth by France. The palatinate is more than one hundred miles in length, and about ſeventy-four in breadth. The principal rivers are the Rhine and Neckar. There is no country that has ever ſuffered more by wars, particularly thoſe with France; it is indeed ſaid to have been more injured by them than all the provinces of Germany put

together. In the laſt century Lewis XIV. ordered the whole country to be laid waſte by fire and ſword.

It is generally called the German Garden of Eden; and the fertility of its ſoil, as well as the abundance of its produce, deſervedly entitle it to that appellation; it abounds in wheat and other grain, wine, tobacco, fruit, and all ſorts of vegetables.

The Palatinate exports annually an immenſe quantity of its productions to Switzerland, France, and Holland; and the latter country, in addition to theſe, is ſupplied with vaſt quantities of pearl-barley, madder, vinegar, &c. To give an idea of the proſperity of the Palatinate, I need only mention the enormous liſt of taxes which the inhabitants cheerfully pay. There is hardly one ſingle article, the air which the people breathe excepted, which is not taxed amongſt them;

them; and yet there is no community in all Germany who have an appearance of greater content, and are more healthy in their looks, with the exception of the inhabitants of Manheim, who, on account of that city being built on a moraſs, are not ſo hale in appearance; they are a very ſturdy race of men, living on their own natural and wholeſome productions, with plenty of wine, the product of their own ſoil, all of which are uncommonly cheap.

As for the adminiſtration of the laws in this country, the bare mention of it would freeze one with horror. Many of the adminiſtrators make no ſecret of having purchaſed their ſituations, either by the intereſt of prieſts, kept miſtreſſes, baſtards, projectors, or eunuchs, &c. The flagrant oppreſſions of the petty officers, ſuch as thoſe of the cuſtom-houſe, &c. are more dreaded in their reſpective diſtricts, than

the ſcourges of Heaven in a day of vengeance.

The Calviniſts are to this day, a very few inſtances excepted, excluded from all offices about the court, and in the courts of judicature, as well as from the magiſtracy in the towns, and offices of bailiffs in the country. This excluſion is extended even to the village conſtables, clerks in the courts of juſtice, and beadles; which places, inſtead of being filled by deſerving natives, are occupied by ſtrangers of the loweſt denominations, who can produce no other recommendation but that of being, or pretending to be, Roman Catholics. A Calviniſt officer is unknown through the whole Palatinate; at leaſt this was the caſe till 1786.

The firſt day we travelled as far as Oppenheim; after having paſſed through Dalheim, Bretzenheim, Hartſheim, Laubenheim, and Nierſtein. All which places

abound

abound in riches, and may pafs in many other countries for market-towns. The wine which is produced here is of a very excellent quality; and that of Laubenheim, and Nierftein, is not inferior to the wine of Hochheim, called in England *Old Hock*.

The road from Mentz to Oppenheim is delightful; all the vineyards and gardens abound in fruit-trees, while both fides of the high road are planted with thofe of walnut.

OPPENHEIM

Is a fmall town, fituated on the declivity of a hill, near the Rhine, eight miles fouth of Mentz, and twelve north of Worms. It is the capital of a bailiwic of the fame name, and belongs to the Palatinate.

Its environs are truly romantic, and abound with vineyards. Above the town there is a delightful walk, about two miles in circumference, from which travellers may overlook a tract of country to the extent of near fifteen leagues.

The great parish-church in this place belongs to the Calvinists; but the Lutherians and Roman Catholics have each their respective churches. The citadel joining to it was for the most part destroyed by the French in 1689. The town was formerly Imperial.

After having seen everything most remarkable we proceeded to

WORMS,

W O R M S,

WHICH is an Imperial city in the circle of the Upper Rhine, on the banks of which it is ſeated, and is diſtant about eight miles from the former, and twenty ſouth-eaſt of Mentz. This town is famous for a diet held in 1521, at which Luther aſſiſted in perſon. Half a mile from the city ſtands a lofty oak-tree, the moſt ſtupendous I ever ſaw, around which was erected a kind of balcony about twelve feet high, from which the celebrated Luther made his addreſs in ſupport of the Lutherian religion in oppoſition to that of the Pope. In the cathedral belonging to the proteſtants, there is a very large and valuable picture, repreſenting Luther as appearing at the diet.

Worms

Worms is famous for an excellent kind of wine called *Liebfrau Milch*, *i. e.* "Lady's Milk," which excels all other Rheniſh wines in taſte and flavour, on account of an aromatic quality it poſſeſſes with hardly any degree of acidity, ſo peculiar to thoſe wines in general.

This city, like many others in the Palatinate, in the year 1689 was reduced to aſhes by the French: and ſince 1794 they have again, more than once, taken poſſeſſion of it.

Having ſpent ſeveral days here we proceeded to

FRANKENDAL.

This handſome town has ſome valuable manufactories; of which, that of earthenware is by much the moſt conſiderable, and is ſimilar to that of Wedgewood.

wood. That of wafers is alſo in great repute, as it ſupplies the whole Empire with that article, and likewiſe exports a conſiderable quantity.

This town is ſeated near the Rhine, ſeven miles ſouth of Worms, and ſhared the ſame fate with many others in the Palatinate, of being burnt by the French in 1688.

A very large canal runs through it, which communicates with the Rhine, and was cut ſome years ago for the ſake of promoting and aſſiſting the trade of that river. The roads are extremely good, and planted with lofty elms on both ſides. After we had ſeen every-thing moſt remarkable, we proceeded through an handſome village called Oggerſheim; and thence to

MANHEIM.

MANHEIM.

THIS is generally reckoned one of the moſt beautiful cities in Germany. The ſtreets are all as ſtraight as a line, being what they call *tirées au cordeau*, and interſect each other at right angles. This never fails to pleaſe at firſt ſight, but ſooner becomes tireſome than a town built with leſs regularity. A perſon may walk for ſix hours, and his eyes ſearch in vain for variety: the ſame objects ſeem to move along with him, as if he had been all the while on ſhip-board.

The Roman Catholic church, the council-houſe, with the tower between them, are very great ornaments to the large market-place. On the town-houſe is to be ſeen the ſtatue of Juſtice; and on the front of the church that of Religion.

gion. This area is further embellished with a magnificent fountain, adorned with four pillars, on which stands a lion without a tongue.

The number of inhabitants are estimated at about thirty thousand, including the garrison which consists of five. This town has three noble gates, adorned with *basso relievos* very capitally executed. The ramparts comprise about four miles. The fortifications are well constructed, and kept in good order; and the town acquires great additional strength from being almost entirely surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine, and lying on a flat country, not commanded by any rising ground: but it would be more advantageous to this city were it quite open, and without any fortifications.

It possesses, however, one great disadvantage; being, without exception, the most unhealthy in all Germany, being built on a moras, and the water proving

of a very bad quality. The countenances of the inhabitants are generally pale, and exhibit a ſickly appearance. A fever called *Das drey tägige Fieber*, *i. e.* "The three days fever," is very common, and very few of the inhabitants are free from it through the year. The unwholeſomeneſs of the water has lately been remedied by its being conveyed thither from the Neckar. Perſons of diſtinction, however, before that time, had the water which they uſed for drinking and culinary uſes brought from Heidelberg; the quart of which is ſold for a *Kreutzer*, about a halfpenny.

The lives and manners of the inhabitants ſeem to be as uniform and formal as their ſtreets and buildings: no noiſe, riots, or buſtle, the general reſult of extenſive population, is ſeen or heard here; even at mid-day everything is as calm and quiet as the ſtreets in other large citie : midnight.

The

The electoral palace is a moſt magnificent ſtructure, ſituated in the centre of the town, and commands a view of all the capital ſtreets, from the fartheſt ends of which it may be ſeen. The houſes are nearly all of the ſame dimenſions, and the ſtreets of the ſame breadth and length; the ſmalleſt of the latter is equal in ſize to that of St. James's in London —The cabinet of natural curioſities, the collection of pictures, and the church treaſures, are much boaſted of.

Since the Elector has come to the poſſeſſion of Bavaria, he has chiefly reſided at Munich; with which circumſtance the inhabitants of Manheim have been very much diſſatisfied. This event has tended greatly to the depopulation of the town, as thouſands have flocked to Munich for the advantages of reſiding near the Elector and his court.

The opera-houſe at Manheim is a moſt beautiful building, and is capable of con-

containing five thouſand perſons. The mere illumination coſts five hundred guilders on each repreſentation.

During our ſtay here we took an airing to ſee

SCHWETZINGEN,

About eight miles from Manheim, where there is a magnificent palace of the Elector Palatine, called by the name of this village; the gardens of which are not to be equalled by any in Germany, and are improved every year at an enormous expence. The orangery is the largeſt in the whole Empire, and far excels any at Verſailles, and the grounds are laid out in a peculiar ſtyle of beauty. The Elector has alſo here a theatre, though on a ſmaller ſcale than that at Manheim.

Having

Having viſited every thing worthy notice in this neighbourhood, we returned to Manheim, whence we undertook an excurſion to

SPIRE,

An Imperial city in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a Biſhopric of the ſame name, ſeated on the weſt ſide of the Rhine, ten miles north-eaſt of Manheim; it was founded before the birth of Chriſt, and receives its name from the ſmall river Spirbach, which falls into the Rhine about a quarter of a mile below the city. In the year 1529 a diet was held here, in which the reformers firſt obtained the name of Proteſtants. In 1689 it was burnt by the French; and in 1693 the Imperial chamber, which was in this place, removed to

Wetzlar *. It contains a beautiful cathedral, in the Gothic ſtyle, three collegiate churches, and ſeveral convents. There are two churches belonging to the Lutherans, which religion the magiſtrates and the greater part of the inhabitants profeſs.

The Biſhopric of Spire is fifty miles in length, and about thirty in breadth. It is divided into two parts by the Rhine, and is a very fertile country.

Spire was one of the firſt Roman colonies on the banks of the Rhine; and

* Wetzlar, is a free Imperial town in the diſtrict of Wetteravia. It is famous throughout Europe for being the place where lawſuits between the ſovereign princes of Germany are determined in a court called the Imperial Chamber, and which Court is likewiſe a place of appeal in the *dernier reſort*, in cauſes of importance, when the parties are diſſatisfied with the termination of the courts of the principalities. Many young gentlemen, after having taken their degrees in the law at the German univerſities, repair to this city to attend lectures on the Imperial laws. Theſe gentlemen are denominated "practitioners."

many

many of their ancient coins are ſtill found there. The ſurrounding country was the theatre of war in the laſt century, when the French troops ſpread deſolation through the whole Palatinate, from the Rhine to the Moſelle; where general Melac, appearing not as the leader of a mighty hoſt, but as the head of a murderous band of incendiaries, robbers, and banditti, after having laid more than ſixty flouriſhing towns in aſhes, made a deſert of one of the fineſt countries in the world!

We went to ſee the cathedral, half of which is ſtill in ruins. Here we beheld the tombs of the old Emperors whoſe ſepulchres the French ſoldiers had plundered, and whoſe bones they had diſperſed. The inhabitants of Spire are remarkably fond of ſtrangers; and in the houſes where we made temporary viſits we were extremely well received and entertained. The inhabitants in the

whole of that country may be ſaid to have more knowledge of the world than might well be expected. The days we paſſed amongſt them, we ſhall ever remember with pleaſure.

From Spire we went back to Manheim; thence we proceeded to

HEIDELBERG,

SEATED very pleaſantly on the banks of the Neckar, ten miles weſt of Manheim. This city is the capital of the Palatinate of the Rhine, and contains a celebrated univerſity. The palace, or caſtle, ſtands on an eminence, and commands a delightful proſpect over the vale towards Schwetzingen, which is ſurrounded by charming hills, in a fine ſtate of cultivation. Heidelberg is famous for a large tun, which holds eight hundred

dred hogſheads, generally kept full of good Rheniſh wine. This tun was repaired in the year 1727, and decorated with a great variety of ornaments. The head of this caſk is flat, and ſurrounded with rails, ſo that ſeveral perſons may walk about or be entertained upon it *.

This city was formerly a famous ſeat of learning; but has undergone ſo many calamities, that it is ſmall now to what it formerly was. It was reduced to a heap of ruins by the Spaniards in 1622; and the famous library was tranſported, partly to Vienna, and partly to the Vatican at Rome. It was a ſecond time burnt by the French in 1674. The

* It was firſt made in the year 1664, by order of the elector Charles Lewis. The weight of the iron hoops alone, which is a hundred and ten quintals, may give ſome idea of its dimenſions. I read the following inſcription on the tun in the Anglo Saxon language, of which the following is a tranſlation;

" God bleſs th' Elector of the Rhine
" From year to year with gen'rous wine,"

proteſtant electoral-houſe becoming extinct in 1693, a bloody war enſued, in which the caſtle was ruined, and the Elector removed his reſidence to Manheim, and carried with him moſt of the people of diſtinction. The enemy were ſo outrageous that even the electoral burial-place was not ſpared. The Heidelberg Chronicle ſays, that the dead bodies, which were half decayed, were thrown about the ſtreets, becauſe ſome of the wretched inhabitants had been found concealed in old ruinous vaults. The ancient palace conſiſts of ſeveral buildings joined together; ſome of which are very elegant, and decorated with ſculpture.

The late Elector had always a great prejudice againſt this city, becauſe the Magiſtrates would not gratify him with an abſolute grant of the church of the Holy Ghoſt.

The

The univerſity of Heidelberg was founded in the year 1346, and contains fourteen profeſſors in ordinary. Among theſe are ſix Roman Catholics, who teach divinity, natural philoſophy, mathematics, and moral philoſophy. At preſent the number of proteſtant ſtudents here is about two hundred; and the former not more than ſixty.

Pretended converſions have been often uſed here as expedients to mitigate a ſentence paſſed by law, or to procure a free pardon. They related to us a very curious circumſtance of a jew that was condemned to be hanged, who deſired to be admitted as a convert to the Roman Catholic church, in order to ſave his life; and being afterwards aſked why he did not rather chooſe the Lutheran or Calviniſt religion, his anſwer was, that he kept both in reſerve, in caſe he ſhould again fall into the ſame unhappy circumſtance.

A perſon may judge of the fruitfulneſs of the ſoil of the Upper Palatinate, by only conſidering how often it has been barbarouſly ravaged by the enemy within a century; and yet the inhabitants have already almoſt retrieved their loſſes. Although the Spaniards and French ruined the whole country by fire and ſword, and rendered it a deſert; yet ſoon after this the people abandoned their hiding-places, and reſtored the land to a ſtate of cultivation.

The town is commercial, and has manufactures of ſtuffs, ſilk-ſtockings, &c.

The accounts given by hiſtorians *, which I have extracted from extant chronicles, of the conflagrations, and unheard of cruelties of the French army, under the command of the Marſhal de Duras, in the countries contiguous to the Rhine and Neckar, are dreadful

* Hiſtory of Heidelberg and the Palatinate; or *Acta Publica*, publiſhed by Kaiſer, Francfort, 1733.

beyond deſcription; the remonſtrances and earneſt entreaties of the Margrave of Baden were fruitleſs; his capital, and many other towns and villages, were totally deſtroyed. The beautiful country of the Elector Palatine was in a ſtill more deplorable condition. The French army, not ſatisfied with levying the moſt exorbitant contributions, and plundering the towns they had taken, even opened and pillaged the tombs, and threw about the bones of the illuſtrious dead: particularly at Spire, where they deſtroyed the ſuperb monuments of eight Emperors and Empreſſes. They ſtripped the very altars of the village churches; and the diſtreſſed inhabitants, after giving up their all to the inſatiate conquerors, were barbarouſly driven naked from their dwellings, and their wives and daughters violently ſacrificed in the preſence of their huſbands and their parents, to wanton and unbounded

bounded luſt. The French miniſter, Marquis de Louvois, at laſt ordered, in the month of February 1689, in the name of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the whole country, a diſtrict more than ſixty miles in length, to be deſtroyed by fire. The populous cities of Heidelberg, Manheim, Frankenthal, Spire, Oppenheim, Creutznach, Alzey, Ingelheim, Bacharech, Sinzheim, Bretten, and many others, down the Rhine, were conſumed to aſhes. The coſtly palaces of the Palatine Electors, which had been the work of ages, and other magnificent public buildings, were reduced to a heap of ruins, and had ſcarcely one ſtone left upon the other. A circumſtance which added to the miſery of the unfortunate fugitives was, that this horrid ſcene was perpetrated in the midſt of a ſevere winter when the ground was covered with ſnow. The infirm, the aged, and helpleſs

helpleſs infants, who were unable to eſcape, were either ſacrificed with their paternal dwellings to the flames, or expoſed to the moſt inclement weather, to periſh by the froſt: many were ſhot at, and maimed for the amuſement of the brutal ſoldiery, and left bleeding in the woods. In the neighbourhood of Heidelberg, a woman was ripped up with a bayonet, the untimely fruit torn from her womb, and her huſband murdered by her ſide. That beautiful city ſeemed deſtined to ſuffer more than any other. When it was taken in 1688, the French army ſet no bounds to their cruelty: though the citizens capitulated, and the Dauphin himſelf promiſed them ſecurity, yet, when the enemy quitted it on the approach of the Imperial army, the French broke their treaty, and laid the town in aſhes. The French generals, de Teſſe, and Ronville, were ſo moved at the ſight of the raging flames, and tears of the diſtreſſed

treſſed inhabitants, that they at length ſuffered many to reſcue their effects; but when the magiſtrate fell upon his knees, and intreated them to ſave the caſtle, de Teſſe uttered a deep ſigh, and told them, "It grieves me to be a ſpectator "of your miſery; but it is the King's "orders—for they were abſolute, and "muſt be obeyed."

In the year 1693, the ſcene was ſtill more dreadful than before. The ſcattered inhabitants had ſcarcely reſtored their native town to a tolerable ſtate of defence, before they were again attacked by a powerful army of the enemy: the garriſon was not ſtrong, but brave, and might have held out much longer, but for the cowardice of their daſtardly commander, who provided for the ſafety of his own perſon, at the expence of the devoted city. The French entered in triumph. The ladies, and citizens' wives, ſolicited the general to ſpare their honour;

he

he promiſed, and ordered them to retire to one of the remaining churches, where, contrary to his engagement, they were expoſed to the brutal luſt of his troops; the church was then ſet fire to; and the only place of refuge, which ſavages would have held as ſacred, was conſumed to aſhes. The reſt of the inhabitants, who amounted to ſixteen thouſand in number, were ſtripped of all they had, and obliged to fly their paternal walls, comfortleſs and naked. When the moſt Chriſtian King of France heard of the city of Heidelberg being again taken, he ordered the *Te Deum* to be ſung in the churches at Paris, and a medal to be ſtruck, which repreſented the town in flames, with the inſcription *Rex aixit et factum eſt.* The commanding officer, de Heideſberg, however, was puniſhed according to his deſerts. As ſoon as he arrived at the camp of Heilbron, he was immediately arreſted, and a court-martial

martial held on his conduct, which condemned him to the following punishment. Being a knight of the Teutonic order, he was taken, by order of the grand master, to the Teutonic-house, at Heilbron, and there dressed in his full habit, with all the ornaments of chivalry. He was then addressed in the character of knight; his crimes and breach of honour were laid before him; and he was declared an unworthy member of that illustrious society, and that he had disgraced and forfeited his cross: his robes were then torn with violence from his body, and the ribband from his neck; he was struck several times across the face with the cross; and at last the youngest knight led him to the door of the hall, and kicked him out: a guard waited to receive him, and the disgraced knight was conducted immediately to prison. On the third day he was taken in the common executioner's cart to the camp,

and

and carried through the lines, from one wing to the other, of the whole allied army, which was expreſsly drawn out for the purpoſe: he was then brought before his own regiment, where he deſcended from the cart, to hear his ſentence publicly pronounced; which was, That all his eſtates ſhould be confiſcated, and his head ſevered from his body by the ſword of the common executioner. He begged for a long time that he might be ſhot, inſtead of being beheaded, which was reckoned the death of the vileſt malefactors; but his intreaties could not prevail, till at laſt, juſt as the executioner was prepared to perform his office, an order came to have his ſentence changed to one ſtill more diſgraceful. The executioner then hung his ſword by his ſide, but took it back immediately, broke it in pieces before his face, and, after he had ſtruck him three times on the head with the hilt, threw it at his feet;

feet; after which, he was baniſhed for ever from the territories of Auſtria, and the circles of Swabia, Franconia, and the Upper Rhine. He was then obliged to aſcend his cart again, and was carried over the Neckar, where the executioner unbound him; and in this miſerable condition ſet him again at liberty, poor, and branded with infamy.

From Heidelberg we went to Wiſloch, which is ſeated eight miles ſouth of that place; and thence, the next day to Langenbrück and Philipſburg.

PHILIPSBURG.

THIS ſtrong town and fortreſs is ſeated on the Upper Rhine, ſeven miles ſouth of Spire. The town belongs to the Biſhop of Spire, but the fortifications to the Empire. It is conſidered as one of the

the bulwarks of Germany. It has been feveral times taken and retaken, particularly by the French in 1734, when the duke of Berwick was killed during the ſiege; but reſtored in the year following by the treaty of Vienna. It has been beſieged in the preſent war, ſeveral times by the French; however, they could not take it by any device or ſtratagem, till at length, in the year 1800, it was delivered up to them by the emperor, together with two other fortreſſes, namely, Ulm and Ingolſtadt.

From Philipſburg we went to

BRUCHSAL:

THIS is a pretty little town, and the Biſhop's palace a handſome building. It is ſeated in the Biſhopric of Spire, five

miles ſouth-eaſt of Philipſburg, and has a very large ſalt-work in its vicinity; the country contains many great foreſts, which, however, are interſected by ſeveral well-cultivated vales. Theſe woods, the timber of which is carried to Holland by the Rhine, conſtitute a great part of the revenue of the courts of Spires and Karlſruh.

The woodlands, through which we travelled, afforded a ſtriking inſtance of the advantage an hereditary principality has over an elective one. The foreſts in the Marquiſate of Baden are kept up with the greateſt œconomy and attention, becauſe the prince is aware that they will be ſources of wealth, not only to himſelf, but to his remoteſt poſterity; whereas, at Bruchſal, where the deſcendants of the prince have nothing to hope, everything gives way to preſent luxury and enjoyment. It is therefore needleſs

to

to add, that in this reſpect the foreſts are an emblem of the whole country.

The next day we proceeded to

KARLSRUH.

THE town of Karlſruh is built on a regular plan. It conſiſts of one principal ſtreet, above an Engliſh mile in length; is at a conſiderable diſtance in front of the palace, and in a parallel direction with it. All the other ſtreets go off at different angles from the principal one, in ſuch a manner, as that whichſoever of them you enter, walking from it, the view is terminated by the front of the palace. The length of theſe ſmaller ſtreets is circumſcribed, none of them being allowed to encroach on the ſpacious area, which is kept clear before the palace.

The principal ſtreet may be extended to any length, and as many more are allowed to be built from it, all of which, according to this plan, will have the palace for a termination.

The houſes of this town are as uniform as the ſtreets, being of an equal ſize and height, ſo that a perſon would be led to imagine that none of the inhabitants are in any conſiderable degree richer or poorer than their neighbours. There are but a few new buildings, more elegant than the reſt, belonging to ſome of the officers of the court, ſituate at a diſtance on one ſide of the palace; but they are not, properly ſpeaking, in the town.

The Margrave of Baden is one of the moſt enlightened princes of Germany; he is a man of learning, good ſenſe, and benevolent diſpoſition, poſſeſſes much humanity, and pays all poſſible attention to the well-being of his ſubjects.

He

He ſpeaks the Engliſh language with much facility, is well acquainted with the beſt Engliſh authors, and endeavours, by every means he can deviſe, to introduce induſtry and manufactures among his people. There is a conſiderable number of Engliſh tradeſmen here, who make manufactures ſimilar to thoſe of Birmingham, and inſtruct the inhabitants in that buſineſs. He has alſo engaged many watchmakers from Geneva to ſettle there, by granting them encouragements and privileges of every kind; and allows no opportunity to paſs unimproved, by which the comfort and happineſs of his people can be promoted.

Karlſruh was founded by the Margrave in 1715, and is ſeated two miles and a half north-weſt of Durlach, and eleven ſouth of Philipſburg. His whole territory extends along the right ſide of the Rhine, from Bâle nearly to Philipſburg, and from thence through part

of Alſace to the Moſelle. If theſe dominions were not interſected they would be far more productive.

From Karlſruh we purſued our journey to

DURLACH.

THIS town has experienced pretty much the ſame incidents of good and bad fortune as others in Germany, which have ſo often been the ſeat of war. It is but fourteen miles from Karlſruh, and is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the banks of the Rhine. It is large, but has a very dull appearance, though the ſtreets are uniform, and the houſes well built. Here we perceived again, what we had obſerved at Karlſruh, namely, the traces of a prince, who truly

lives only for his ſubjects, who ſeeks his own happineſs in promoting theirs: his active and enlightened mind pervades the whole country, and by its influence makes all thoſe who have a ſhare in the adminiſtration, patriots like himſelf. Education, good police, encouragements to induſtry and agriculture, in ſhort, everything here breathes a ſpirit of philoſophy, and the beneficent love of mankind. The margrave of Baden deſerves to make millions of people happy, inſtead of about two hundred thouſand, which is the total amount of his ſubjects.

The inhabitants of this country carry on a large trade in cattle, wood, and wine; the latter is extremely good in the environs of Bâle; it is famous, likewiſe, for producing a kind of marble, equal in goodneſs to the Florentine. The mildneſs of the government ſecures to the people the quiet enjoy-

ment of the rewards of their induſtry. At the court of Durlach there are, however, not many opportunities of making great fortunes, as it is very economical, and is ſupported at a ſmall expence; but the ſame cauſe prevents the preſſure of indigence from being felt in any extreme. The facility of exporting the fruits of their labours, which is afforded by the navigation on the Rhine, is a great incitement to induſtry; in conſequence of which the manufactures increaſe annually, and ſome of them, particularly the earthenwares, are in high repute; they have likewiſe made ſome ſucceſsful experiments in making ſilks.

We then bent our courſe to

RASTADT.

RASTADT.

THIS is the capital of the Margrave of Baden, with a caſtle, and famous in hiſtory on account of the peace concluded there between the French and Auſtrians in 1714. In July 1796, the former having defeated the Auſtrians near this place, a congreſs was held there during the year 1798 for the concluſion of a general peace between France and Germany; but broke up in April 1799, without coming to any final adjuſtment. The town is ſeated on the Merg, near the Rhine, four miles north of Baden, and twenty-four ſouth-weſt of Philipſburg.

At the caſtle they conducted us into a little cloſet in which Eugene and

Villars

Villars ſigned the treaty of Utrecht. We beheld ſeveral rare and curious monuments, which are to be ſeen in the middle of the ſtreet, and others in the caſtle-yard.

When the Margrave ſucceeded to the government of Baden, which fell to him by the extinction of one branch of the family, he found things in a ſtate of confuſion. During the laſt adminiſtration everything had been purpoſely left to go to ruin, and a general bankruptcy was anticipated of the court at Radſtadt, becauſe they diſliked the ſucceſſor on account of his being a proteſtant. Under theſe circumſtances the Prince thought the greateſt economy neceſſary. The court has been much reflected on for its economy, and poſſibly in that reſpect may have gone rather beyond the line in ſome matters.

After paſſing ſome very pleaſant days here, we purſued our journey to

BADEN,

BADEN,

WHICH is an ancient town, ſeated near the Rhine, and only four miles ſouth of Raſtadt. This whole country is very remarkable, as I have already obſerved, for the fertility of its ſoil, and the induſtry of its inhabitants. Baden is the capital of the Margravate of the ſame name. It has a fine caſtle, on the top of a mountain, where the Prince often reſides during the ſummer. This town is very renowned on account of its many ſalutary baths; from which it takes its name.

After having performed our journey from Mentz to Baden, during the ſpace of four weeks, and remarked everything in our excurſion worthy notice, we returned back to Heidelberg, where we

arrived

arrived in ſafety, and with much ſatisfaction. We remained there a few days, and then proceeded on our journey acroſs the Necker to the

BERGSTRASSE,

OR

MOUNTAIN-ROAD.

ON our return from our long journey to Heidelberg, I conducted my pupils back to Mentz, through the Bergſtraſſe, which Mountain-way commences from Heidelberg, as ſoon as you have croſſed the Necker Bridge, and extends as far as Eberſtadt, about three miles from Heſſe Darmſtadt.

More cheerful ſcenes of fertility cannot be ſeen than along this charming road. The moſt beautiful and beſt cultivated

part

part of it is from Heidelberg to Benſheim, where it is about twenty-four miles in length, and twelve in breadth. The continual chain of hills and eminences on the right hand is covered with woods near the top, and nearer the plain with vineyards. The level road is all along planted with rows of walnut-trees, and ſurrounded on each ſide with fields and meadows of an exuberant fertility.

The numerous walnut-trees which grow on the Bergſtraſſe and the Odenwald *, bring a conſiderable profit to the country; and the fruit, wood, and wine, there produced is an inexhauſtible ſtore to the inhabitants. In one year they exported forty thouſand rough-made

* The country, two miles beyond this chain of mountains, is called the Odenwald. This diſtrict is uncommonly abundant; it abounds in wood, corn, fruit, &c. which, together with the cyder they make, are a ſource of conſiderable wealth to the country.

walnut-

walnut-tree muſket-ſtocks from theſe parts to Saxony. They only cut down for this uſe thoſe trees which bear little or no fruit; for the profit of the nuts produced by ſome is ſo great, that the proprietor would not fell a tree on any account whatever. They make an excellent oil from the nuts, which ſerves the country people inſtead of butter, and the inferior ſorts is uſed for lamps.

The almond trade, of which great quantities grow along the Bergſtraſſe, is very conſiderable. A great number of cheſnut trees are interſperſed among the vines in moſt of the vineyards.

The firſt remarkable town we came to after we ſet out from Heidelberg, was

WEINHEIM.

WEINHEIM.

THIS little town, ſeated ten miles north of Heidelberg, ſtands in the centre of the moſt charming ſpot in all the Bergſtraſſe. Near this town we beheld a beautiful wood of cheſnut-trees, which is about three miles and a half in circumference. The country round it is in ſuch repute for the ſalubrity of its air, that many perſons after indiſpoſition go there for the more ſpeedy recovery of their health. The town conſiſts of about five hundred and fifty houſes. The magiſtracy here, as in moſt parts of the Upper Palatinate, conſiſts of ſix Papiſts, three Calviniſts, and three Lutherans.

Of all the different ſorts of wines growing in the Bergſtraſſe, the country of

Weinheim

Weinheim produces the beſt; but it does not require long keeping, as that of Rhingaw, and other Rheniſh wines, which muſt be kept a conſiderable time before they are fit for uſe; and thus, with the expence of tillage, runs away with a great part of the profit; for which reaſon the inhabitants of the Bergſtraſſe turn their wine to as good account as thoſe of Rhingaw, by means of the quick ſale. The former ſelling theirs on the ſpot three times cheaper than the latter.

The rents of eſtates in this country are, for the moſt part, paid in wine, and other produce of the land.

The warmth of the climate, and goodneſs of the ſoil, in the Bergſtraſſe, are ſuch, that after rye harveſt the land may be ſown a ſecond time with ſpelt, buckwheat, or oats, which are always reaped the ſame year.

Hence we went to

HEPPEN-

HEPPENHEIM,

WHICH is a town not very remarkable for its beauty; the houſes are high and the ſtreets narrow; with only the exception of the chief one, the pavement is the worſt in all the towns of Germany. In the night-time there is ſcarcely a lamp to be ſeen. It belongs to the Elector of Mentz, together with an old ruinous caſtle and an abbey, ſituated in its ſkirts. The next places we went through were Auerbach, Zwingenberg, Bickenbach, and Eberſtadt; which four places belong to the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, and are well worthy the notice of travellers: they are large market-towns, and the wealth of the country around them is almoſt incredible. On the road from Heppen-

heim to the above towns, the traveller beholds more than eighteen beautiful villages on either ſide. The chain of mountains on his right, covered with wood, and with many old caſtles on their ſummits, produce the moſt lively ſenſations of pleaſure, while their baſes abound in vineyards; the road paſſing through the midſt of theſe is planted on both ſides with large walnut-trees: and on the left with the moſt beautiful fields, interſperſed with cherry-groves and cheſnut-trees.—The price of a bottle of wine, in the Bergſtraſſe, is from three to ſix pence. The Emperor Joſeph II. in travelling through it uſed to ſay, "*O Germania, Germania, quam "velles eſſe Italia!*" *i. e.* "O Germany, "Germany, how fain wouldſt thou be "Italy!"

Before I proceed farther, I cannot omit mentioning three acquaintances I made in that country. The firſt is the worthy Prince's Bailiff, at Seeheim, about one mile

mile from Bickenbach, named Piſtor. It is a delight to be in his company, particularly when among his lovely family. Beſides his judgment as a Magiſtrate, he has an extenſive knowledge of the fine arts, ſciences, and muſic. He has beſtowed a great deal of his own property for turning a vaſt mountain, ſituated not far from his habitation, into arable vineyards and gardens; and the firſt ſight on entering it evinces that a feeling heart, for the welfare of many unemployed poor, had ſketched the plan. Many thouſand times have I enjoyed myſelf in that beautiful ſpot, at the top of which he has built a delightful ſummer-houſe; from which the eye wanders uninterruptedly over an extent of country for fifty miles round, with the ſight of the proud Rhine, which preſents itſelf to the view.

My ſecond friend is the worthy inſpector, Zimmermann, at Bickenback, a

man of too extenſive learning to be confined as Preacher in a market-town; one who has accompliſhed many young men of family for the Univerſity, who actually occupy the moſt eminent places in the Prince's departments. His knowledge of ancient and modern languages would do honour to any profeſſor in any univerſity in the world. My third friend is the worthy clergyman May, at Eberſtadt, a man alſo of the ſoundeſt philoſophy, and as well verſed in modern languages as can anywhere be met with; and by his knowledge of the theory and practice of agriculture, his advice and aſſiſtance muſt be univerſally advantageous. To theſe three friends, and another worthy man named Schnauber, the Landgrave's conſolent, a man of induſtry and wonderful genius, I am particularly indebted for my inſtruction; and as long as I live, ſhall not forget the good doctrines I have acquired from them. Before

I left

I left Germany, I had the pleaſure of introducing my Engliſh pupils to their improving ſociety.

From Eberſtadt we purſued our road through a large fir-tree foreſt, about twenty-four miles in length, and ſix in breadth. We went through Pfungſtadt, a moſt beautiful little town, about eight miles from Eberſtadt, belonging to the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt. This country abounds in fir-tree woods; the land produces plenty of corn, madder, and the beſt ſort of potatoes. The next day we arrived at Stockſtadt ſeated on the right ſide of the Rhine; we ſaw there nothing very remarkable but an old market-town full of induſtrious fiſhermen, who ſupply the markets of the ſurrounding cities with all ſorts of fiſh, on reaſonable terms. The wine in this place is uncommonly cheap, and of good quality. They ſell the bottle of *Pfälzer*

wein, *i. e.* "Palatinate wine," from four to five-pence a bottle.

From Stockſtadt we went to Trebur, an ancient large town, ſeated in a moſt fertile country, about ſix miles from Stockſtadt. This town was known to the Romans; and in ploughing the land, the inhabitants often find many antiques, and old coins, which have been there ever ſince the invaſion of the Romans.

In the year 887, a diet was held at Trebur, when Arnulph ſuddenly appearing at the head of a valiant army, which he raiſed in Bavaria and Carinthia, was proclaimed king, whom the Emperor Charles the Great was unable to oppoſe.

The town belongs to the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, and is one of the moſt populous and rich in his principality. The inhabitants are very wealthy. The paſture-lands extend to the diſtance of thirty-ſix miles in circumference. The

traveller,

traveller may ſee upon the meadows, in the ſummer-time, whole flocks of geeſe and Turkeys.

The Parſon*, whoſe name is Martin, is a cheerful, good-natured man; his heart is open to receive true friendſhip, and his purſe is never cloſed to the poor. We ſpent many agreeable days in his company.

We then hired an open boat, which conducted us ſafe back to Mentz, where we arrived about ſeven o'clock, at Mr. Pfahl's, the Three Golden Crowns, having been abſent for the ſpace of ſix weeks.

* Once my univerſity friend.

THE RHINGAW.*

FROM Mentz we went down the Rhine in a yacht. The company was not very numerous, but tolerably well chosen: the day being remarkably clear, and the sky serene, we had the advantage of observing the beauty of the country from the deck of the vessel.

About four miles below Mentz, the eye is attracted with a prospect seldom seen in any other country. The Rhine here is very near a mile in breadth, and is adorned on the right by several small well-wooded islands, that produce a very romantic, variegated, and picturesque effect.

* *Rhingaw*, or *Rheingaw*, is a beautiful district on the east side of the Rhine; here the vine is chiefly cultivated.

The

The Rhingaw forms an amphitheatre, the beauties of which are beyond all deſcription. The banks of the river, the hills that encircle it, and the declivity of the high adjacent mountains, are thickly interſperſed with hamlets and villages; many containing from three to four hundred families; about forty being ſeen within the ſpace of twenty miles. The banks of the river between Mentz and Bingen form an oval amphitheatre, which exhibits one of the richeſt and moſt ſtriking landſcapes in Europe.

On one of theſe hills, juſt above the middle of the Rhingaw, you meet with Johannis-berg, a ſmall town, where ſome of the beſt wines in all Germany are made, equal in quality to *Old Hock*.

In the duſk of the evening we landed at Geiſenheim: from this place the traveller beholds the whole country of the Rhingaw, which appears one continued row of cities: the lights in the ſeveral

towns

towns and villages, from the diſtance at which we viewed them, gave them the appearance of one extenſive illuminated city, and their reflection on the Rhine produced an effect at once highly pleaſing and beautiful. The next day I attended my two Engliſh Pupils to wait upon the Mayor, at Rudeſheim *, who had long been an old acquaintance of mine, and a very ſocial companion. The *Bacchus Feſt, i. e.* "Feaſt of Bacchus," was celebrated there on that very day. It may be ſatisfactory to give here a ſhort deſcription of this village feſtival, which is ſtrictly obſerved, and celebrated annually, about the middle of October, in all the towns and villages near the Rhine; but not in all places on the ſame day, each keeping it as ſoon as the firſt bunches of grapes are ripe in their reſpective vineyards.

* The wine produced at this place is alſo of the beſt quality.

A very

A very numerous and reſpectable company was preſent. After a moſt excellent dinner, the Mayor conducted us into a large hall, with a ſpacious balcony before the window, whence there is a very delightful proſpect of the Rhine, Bingen, and the ſurrounding country. The ladies and eccleſiaſtics, who formed a part of our company, ſuddenly ſallied from the balcony into the hall where we were diverting ourſelves in converſation over a glaſs of old Rheniſh nectar, and requeſted our attendance in the balcony. We went accordingly, and our ears were inſtantly gratified with the dulcet ſounds of delightful muſic, accompanied with ſongs, which appeared to be at ſome diſtance, but which, by degrees, approached nearer to the houſe. We then perceived, at ſome diſtance, a great multitude of people: theſe, when they came ſo near that we could make a proper diſtinction of objects, were ſix charming young females, about

ten

ten or twelve years of age, who walked in proceſſion before the band. Behind the muſicians followed a multitude of country laſſes with their ſweet-hearts, their parents, relations, and friends, from the neighbourhood.

One of the young girls, a daughter of the Mayor, after beckoning the muſicians to be ſilent, came forward with her five companions. They were dreſſed in white muſlin, with green ſaſhes round their waiſts; their hair curled, without powder, and ornamented with various flowers. Each carried in one hand a bunch of ripe grapes, and in the other a garland of flowers. The Mayor's daughter addreſſed the company in the balcony, and at the windows, in a ſhort and elegant ſpeech appropriate to the occaſion; and, when ſhe had finiſhed, the muſic began to play a Bachanalian ſong, which the ſix virgins accompanied with their voices; the multitude repeating

ing the laſt two lines of each verſe in chorus. This ſong is ſo truly characteriſtic, that I cannot omit it.

After this was over, the ſix young maidens and the muſicians came into our hall, while the other people waited for them without, to proceed to the town-hall, where the banquet and dances uſually began *.

An altar to Bacchus, in the ſpace of ten minutes, was erected in the middle of the hall. The Mayor himſelf addreſſed the company in a ſhort, but appropriate ſpeech. When this was ended, ſeveral toaſts were drank from a large ſilver goblet, denominated *Becher*. The young maidens then placed their garlands and

* The feaſt of Bacchus is not celebrated to promote or encourage inebriety or frivolity, but to commemorate the deity, repreſented in the heathen mythology as the God of Wine; the juice of the grape being the ſtaple commodity of that part of Germany.

bunches

bunches of grapes upon the altar, and we all joined hands with them, and danced round it in a ring. When the muſicians and females were gone to the town-hall, one of my Engliſh pupils ſaid to me in German, "*Herr Pfarrer, dieſes herr-*
"*liche Feſt wird nie aus meinem Ge-*
"*dächtniſz erlöſchen:*" literally; "Reve-
"rend Sir, this lovely feaſt will never
"be eradicated from my memory."
"Can there be a more ſacred holiday,"
returned I, "than that in which we
"joyfully thank our Creator for the
"bleſſings he has beſtowed upon us?"
"No, certainly not," replied he; "I
"wiſh for many more ſuch happy days
"as this which I am now paſſing ſo
"delightfully."

The banquet and dance at the town-hall laſted till four o'clock the next morning, when we adjourned to the Mayor's houſe, where we enjoyed a few hours of ſweet, and ſound repoſe; to

which our mental, as well as bodily exertions during the dance, no doubt conſiderably contributed.

As ſoon as we had ſhaken off the drowſy influence of Morpheus, and thanked our worthy hoſt, the Mayor, for the " Feaſt " of reaſon and the flow of ſoul" we had enjoyed under his auſpices, I went with my pupils to pay a viſit to the Count ****'s: he is one of the wealthieſt noblemen at the court of Mentz. His palace, not far from Geiſenheim, is very magnificent. A former Elector of Mentz was his couſin, and at his death bequeathed him ſeveral millions of guilders. He received us in a manner truly polite, entertained my two pupils as if they had been his brothers, conducted us all over his palace and various offices, and at laſt into his garden, which was elegantly diſpoſed. We paſſed through a long alley, leading to a winding walk, arched over with vines, about

eighteen

eighteen feet high, beautifully adorned with foliage, and cluſtering with grapes. At laſt we arrived at the top of a rock, at the foot of which grows the beſt grapes of Rüdeſheim. There we had a delightful and extenſive proſpect of the fineſt part of the Rhingaw, the Mouſe-tower in the middle of the Rhine, and the city of Bingen at the foot of the oppoſite mountains, the tops of which contain many old ruinous caſtles, ſaid to have been formerly inhabited by different banditties who infeſted that diſtrict.

From the terrace of Rüdeſheim you have before you a view into an oppoſite narrow gulph, through which the river Nahe communicates with the Rhine. The ſtone bridge over the Nahe bears the name of Druſus's Bridge, from Druſus Germanicus its builder, which encreaſes the pictureſque view of the whole.

The

The following is the ſtory of the Mouſe-tower:

It is ſaid to derive its name from a judgment inflicted on Archbiſhop Hatton the ſecond, who not only refuſed to diſtribute corn among the populace, during a famine, but ordered a number of the poor wretches, who were periſhing for want, to be burnt in a barn, as the moſt expeditious method of diminiſhing the conſumption; ſaying, that they were no better than mice devouring the property of the rich. For this moſt atrocious and inhuman crime he met with a juſt and exemplary puniſhment, being actually devoured by mice; for being much infeſted by thoſe vermin, he built this tower in the midſt of the Rhine, in order to avoid being deſtroyed; they nevertheleſs found out his abode, ſwam over the river, penetrated the tower, and devoured him alive.

The inhabitants of the Rhingaw are a handſome and uncommonly ſtrong race of people and their countenances are expreſſive of ſound conſtitutions, and cheerful minds, which the excellence of their proviſion gives them. They poſſeſs in general much natural wit and vivacity, compared with thoſe who have not wine in ſuch abundance *.

The Count the next day ſent one of his ſervants with a note to invite us to pay a viſit to the Prelate of the convent of Erbach. We accepted the invitation; and the following morning, about ſeven o'clock, the Count came in his carriage to conduct us thither.

* A ſingular cuſtom prevails in almoſt all places through the Rhingaw and Upper Rhine, which may be worth mentioning. Taverns are denoted by pine trees planted before the doors; and the different ſpecies of wines in their cellars, together with the different prices, are marked on a black board before the inns.

I am

I am inadequate to the taſk of deſcribing as I could wiſh the life of poverty, as it is called, which the Monks lead in this convent. It is the richeſt in all Germany; and the traveller who viſits it is aſtoniſhed at the princely and luxurious life of its inhabitants. They have an excellent pack of hounds, with a ſtable of fine hunters; apartments magnificently furniſhed; a dozen of moſt beautiful ſinging girls; and their wine cellar excites the utmoſt aſtoniſhment. A coach and four might eaſily drive round in the cellar, and turn in it with the greateſt facility. The number of large full caſks is really amazing, each being about ſeventeen or eighteen feet in height. They have ſix fine billiard-tables, which are contained in three large rooms; and, beſides all this, an excellent band of muſicians. Their hoſpitality towards foreigners and ſtrangers is ſurprizing; and a traveller ſcarcely meets with ſuch a reception in any other part

of the globe. I call them *fat Monks*, there being very few among them, who do not weigh ſixteen or eighteen ſtone, and ſeveral even exceed it. But it is at the ſame time equally ſurprizing, how they keep the common people in ignorance. One inſtance ſhall ſuffice for the many which I ſaw.

Before the dinner was ſerved, to which we were invited by the Prelate, we had ſufficient time to take a walk in an adjacent wood, where the Monks pretend to work a number of miracles, and to which thouſands of the deluded people of diſtant Roman Catholic countries make pilgrimages annually. The palace in the wood, where theſe miracles are wrought, is called *Hülfe Gottes*, *i. e.* "God's Help," (it ought to be called a place for deception and blaſphemy). According to the legend, a ſmall wooden crucifix of the Saviour was by careleſſneſs ſtuck in a hollow tree, where it remained

for

for a long time, crying " God help me! " God help me!" At length a Friar came, and removed the cauſe of the piteous exclamation: ſince which the crucifix has performed innumerable miracles. Every pilgrim who pays a viſit to it is obliged to beſtow ſome donation; as a compenſation for which he receives ſome picture, or relique, from the Monks, by which means they accumulate a very large annual revenue. I could give innumerable inſtances of the frauds practiſed under the name of Miracles, but one may ſuffice as an example of the people's credulity, and of the Prieſt's impiety, which is performed annually at Cologne.

On certain holy days the Virgin Mary is ſhewn to the multitude, who is made to weep at the performance of a mock crucifixion of our Saviour in her preſence; while the prieſtly impoſtors are driving nails through the hands and feet

of the ſon, tears fall from the eyes of the mother. This juggle may be accounted for thus: holes being pierced in the corners of the eyes of the image, by moving gently a ſmall veſſel within ſide, ſome few drops of water are made to run through the apertures; at certain intervals, to render the ſcene more affecting, a nun who is hidden, but quite within hearing, makes a moſt lamentable moaning. By a mechanical contrivance, alſo, to make the fraud paſs ſtill more current, when the nails enter the feet and hands of our ſuppoſed Saviour, ſome drops of blood are ſeen to iſſue.

When we came back, the dinner was immediately ſerved. It conſiſted of two courſes, each of about thirty-two covers; and a deſert, ſerved up in a princely ſtyle. Every Monk at Erbach has four bottles of the beſt wine for his daily allowance; and when they entertain ſtrangers, they are allowed to drink *ad libitum*.

Before

Before we ſet off for Geiſenheim, the Prelate ſhowed us his private ſtables, magnificent carriages, and pack of hounds; it is not in my power to deſcribe the luxurious life of theſe debauched hypocrites, ſuffice it to ſay, there are few princes able to cope with them.

I ought not to forget the ſmall but beautiful picture gallery which we beheld there; but the piece which moſt ſtruck my attention, was the German emperor Henry, receiving abſolution from the Pope at Canoſſa.

The humiliating circumſtances which this Emperor was reduced to by the Pope's pronouncing an anathema againſt him, are almoſt beyond conception, and ought not to be paſſed by unnoticed. Such was the ignorance and bigotry of that unenlightened age, that the very princes of the German empire whom Henry had inveſted with power, refuſed to aſſiſt their ſovereign. The

only refuge left him was, to ſubmit to the mercy of the Pope, and ſolicit abſolution; he reſolved therefore upon a journey to Italy, in the middle of a ſevere winter, in the year 1077. The princes being aware of his deſign, endeavoured to prevent his journey by occupying all the different paſſes: Henry therefore was reduced to the neceſſity of travelling, with his wife and infant child, over the mountainous country of Savoy; where his own mother refuſed him a paſſage, till he promiſed to grant her five Italian biſhoprics, which he at laſt compromiſed, by ceding a piece of land in Burgundy. This ſettled, he purſued his journey, which proved the moſt difficult imaginable; and the empreſs herſelf was obliged to be wrapped in an ox's hide, and let down the hills, which were covered with ice and ſnow. Henry was better received in Italy than he expected, but his heart was too full of his ſufferings to be prevailed upon to deviate

from

from his firſt deſign; and nothing could ſatisfy him but abſolution from the anathema. Pope Gregory was at that time on his way to Germany, well pleaſed with the idea of having crowns and ſceptres at command. Hearing of Henry's arrival in Italy, he thought it moſt prudent to ſecure his perſon, and therefore paid a viſit to the celebrated princeſs Matilda, who was in the ſtrong caſtle of Canoſſa. This princeſs had long been his favourite, and her faith and property were at his diſpoſal. Henry knowing the intereſt ſhe had with the pontiff, requeſted her to intercede with his holineſs for him, which ſhe readily promiſed to do. Gregory at firſt was inexorable, and refuſed either a conference or reconciliation, and determined to have the matter ſettled in Germany, where he wiſhed to go; at length however he ſuffered the Emperor to be admitted into the court-yard at Canoſſa, but in the habit of a penitent,

a *coarſe*

a *coarſe woollen ſhirt*, and *bare footed*. As ſoon as he entered, the gates were ſhut; and the Emperor now found himſelf in the outer court of the caſtle entirely alone, in the above-deſcribed condition, almoſt naked, expoſed to the moſt inclement weather, and ignorant of his future fate. He was ſuffered to wait three days in this ſituation before the Pope would condeſcend to ſee him, even the very domeſtics of the caſtle were moved with pity. Gregory himſelf writes, that thoſe who were preſent told him to his face, that his conduct favoured more the barbarity and cruelty of a tyrant, than the gravity of an apoſtle. Matilda, with her eyes ſtreaming with tears, intreated the Pope to mitigate the ſeverity of his conduct; and Henry only requeſted that he might be ſuffered to return.

At length, on the fourth day, his apoſtolic holineſs, or rather, as he wiſhed to be thought, the ſucceſſor and imitator of our Saviour,

Saviour, ſuffered him to appear in his preſence, and haughtily abſolved him from the *ban*; but upon theſe conditions, that he ſhould attend at the time appointed, to hear his doom, whether he was ſtill to wear the imperial diadem or not; that in the mean time he ſhould renounce all the honours of royalty, receive no revenue but what was abſolutely neceſſary for his ſupport, and abſolve his ſubjects from their oaths of allegiance. Alſo give up his counſellors who were excommunicated, and never more oppoſe his holineſs, the upholder of Jeſus Chriſt: laſtly, that if he ſhould again be confirmed as king, continue faithful and obedient *.

It is moſt ſurpriſing that ſuch a human monſter ſhould arrogantly preſume, to adopt, for himſelf and his ſucceſſors, the

* See a more ample deſcription of Popiſh cruelties againſt ſovereigns, in Schmidt's "Hiſtory of Ger-" many."

name

name and title of Jeſus Chriſt: the very thought makes one ſhudder. This pretended holy perſonage claimed the name of Pope excluſively as his own; and ſaid that it was equally blaſphemous to apply the word *Pope* in the plural number as the name of God himſelf, and he even had the audacity to introduce the title of *Prince Biſhop of Rome*.

His rights reſted particularly on the following ſcandalous grounds, which he firmly maintained:

1ſt, That the biſhop of Rome was the ſucceſſor of the apoſtle Peter, and the keys of Heaven conſequently in his hands; that the foundation of the church reſted upon him, as Peter received his authority from Chriſt: (Matth. xvi. 18. *&c.*)

2d, All other biſhops and miniſters of the church, according to the expreſſion of the prophet Zechariah, ii. 8. ſhould be honoured as the apple of God's eye:

3d,

3d, All ſpiritual perſons, and their eſtates, ſhould be independent of all temporal power, and exempt from impoſts:

4th, The juriſdiction, not only over the clergy, but in ſuch matters where religion was concerned, as matrimony, the adminiſtration of oaths, diſputes concerning tithes, over all ſecular perſons, *princes*, &c. as well as ſubjects, belonged ſolely to the biſhops and eccleſiaſtical courts:

5th, All archbiſhops and biſhops were only ſubordinate inſpectors of the church, and ſubject to the Pope of Rome, from whom they derived all the power they enjoyed:

6th, An appeal lay to Rome from all archbiſhops and biſhops:

7th, The Pope alone had the right of depoſing archbiſhops and biſhops, and of appointing others in their ſtead:

8th, It was his prerogative to excommunicate both kings and princes, and to declare them incapable of reigning:

And

And laſtly, The divine expreſſion in Jeremiah, i. 10. was to be applied to him: "See, I have this day ſet thee over "the nations, and over the kingdoms, to "root out, and to pull down, and to "deſtroy, and to throw down, to build, "and to plant."

After having taken our leave, we went to the inn, and the next day proceeded to Bingen, a town ſeated on the confluence of the Nahe and Rhine. The ſtrong bridge over the former is a noble piece of architecture, and the country around delightful. The following day we purſued our voyage down the Rhine. The company was very numerous when we got into the yacht, and the weather truly agreeable. Before we arrived at the *Binger-loch*, a kind of whirlpool in this river, about a mile and a half below Bingen, the maſter of the veſſel recommended to the company to ſay a *paternoſter*. One of them aſked

him

him the reaſon for ſuch a requeſt at the preſent moment? he anſwered that it was the general cuſtom of all when paſſing over that whirlpool, leaſt the veſſel ſhould ſink, and conſequently all on board periſh. Many of them immediately knelt down on the deck and pulled out their roſaries; others took their hats off, and, for the ſpace of a few minutes, "a ſolemn ſilence reigned."

As ſoon as we had paſſed over it, the gentleman who had made the inquiry attempted to diſplay his wit, by telling us that he had cordially ſaid his *paternoſter*, only with the exception of one petition, namely, "give us this day our *daily bread*;" obſerving, that if he had been drowned he would not have ſtood in need of *that*. This flimſy attempt at impiety was treated with that ſilent ſcorn it ſo truly deſerved.

Many people in this country maintain, that a part of the Rhine takes a channel beneath

beneath its general bed, from which it does not iſſue till it reaches the ſand bank near St. Goar, a diſtance of about 21 miles.

Immediately below the whirlpool the projection of a ſharp promontory alters the courſe of the river; and the traveller beholds in perſpective ſometimes perpendicular rocks, and mountains dark with dwarf woods, ſhooting their precipices over the margin of the water; a boundary which for ſeveral miles is not broken on either ſide, except by ſome ſlight recedings, where we diſcovered ſome villages, caſtles, or convents, ſituated on the edge of the river; one of which beyond Bingen, is the old robber caſtle of Bautzberg, and the other the convent of St. Clement.

On the north ſide we beheld the modern palace of Konigſtein, and the remains of the old one, deſerted for more than two centuries. Oppoſite to theſe is the ſmall village of *Aſſmannſhauſen*, celebrated

brated for the flavour of its excellent wine. About half a mile farther we beheld the antient caſtle of Falkenberg, and in the valley the ſmall village of *Drechſen*, together with the ruins of an extenſive caſtle called *Sonneck*. Here the Rhine expands and encircles two ſmall iſlands, which many people ſtyle the barrier of the diſtrict of the Rheingau.

On the eaſtern bank the traveller beholds the ſmall but well built town of *Lorrich*; the Rhine is again ſtraightened by rocky precipices, and paſſes violently by the old fort of *Fürſtenberg*, much renowned by the excellency of the wine produced about that ſpot.

Before the traveller arrives at *Bacharach*, he meets ſome old ruins which are ſaid to be the remains of an altar of *Bacchus* (Bacchiara), ſuppoſed to have been erected by the Romans in gratitude for the quantity and quality of the wine produced in that neighbourhood.

The hills which hang projecting over the Rhine, together with the winding of the river, alternately varies the prospect, and at each change a more beautiful scene presents itself. The finest views in this romantic country are about *Baccharach* and *Kaub*, almost opposite to each other on different sides of the Rhine, 20 miles west of Mentz. The vines are planted, as at *Rudesheim*, on both sides of the mountains, which rise to a great height.

Bacharach is seated on the left bank of the river, forming part of the scattered dominions of the Elector Palatine. Some Calvinists and Lutherans enjoy their form of worship here publicly, and have equal privileges with the Roman Catholics, which contributes much to the prosperity of the place with respect to their considerable commerce in Rhenish wine.

In the middle of the Rhine, opposite *Baccharach* and *Kaub*, on a rock which

rises

riſes a little above the ſurface of the water, ſtands a high, thick, ſolid tower, called the *Pfaltz*, *Palatine*. This, which as well as the two towns, belongs to the Elector, is generally looked upon by the common people as the family ſeat. You can conceive nothing more ſingular or ſtriking in a landſcape than the ſituation of this tower, when viewed from a certain diſtance.

Pfaltz was the firſt reſidence of the counts of *Pfalzgrafenſtein*, antiently erected in the middle of the river, for the purpoſe that the heirs of the palatinate ſhould be born in that caſtle, and it is ſtill kept in a tolerable good repair. It is now preſerved for ſtate priſoners, and provided with a garriſon of invalids, who take care of them, and give notice by a bell to the neighbouring toll-houſe of Kaub, of the approach of veſſels coming up that river. It cannot eaſily be taken by ſurpriſe, having no entrance at all

except by a kind of moveable ladder, which is removed in the night time.

Kaub, on the right bank of the river, was formerly fortified, as the traveller will obſerve; it claims a toll upon the Rhine, like many other ſmall places belonging to different lords. Theſe oppreſſions, of which the expence would perhaps be but a ſmall inconvenience, were it not that each veſſel were ſometimes detained for the ſpace of ſome hours; as the toll-gatherers do not come to the boats or veſſels themſelves, but the proprietor is obliged to go on ſhore, and relate upon oath the number of paſſengers and goods on board the veſſel; and if they ſuſpect fraud, they even oblige the paſſengers alſo to appear. Many times it happens that the toll-gatherers, generally three in number, are abſent, in which caſe the proprietor is often obliged himſelf to ſearch for them throughout the towns.

Oberweſel

Oberweſel lies on the left ſide in paſſing down the Rhine. It is a large ancient market town, and has a nunnery containing about thirty beautiful young ladies, natives of the country of the Rhingau. Strangers are not permitted to enter the interior part of the convent, but are entertained by the ſiſters in waiting in the front parlour with a bottle of good Rheniſh wine.

Oberweſel was formerly imperial; it belongs now to the Elector of Treves.

This is the laſt town ſupported by the manufacture and trade of wines, and is by many looked upon as the boundary of the Rheingau. Wine is ſo important a production, that the greater part of Germans have a degree of connoiſſeurſhip in it, to diſtinguiſh its growth, quality, and value very readily. The merits of the different vineyards form a frequent topic of converſation; a ſtriking example of which we beheld at various places on our tour. In

ſeveral inns the landlord conducted us into his wine cellars, and made us taſte five or ſix different ſorts, running over the uncouth names of all the celebrated vineyards in the whole Rheingau. I have only to add the proceſs purſued in making the wine. As ſoon as the grapes are gathered, they are bruiſed with clubs, but more commonly the owners employ ſeveral ſtout men, who with boots on made only for that purpoſe, bruiſe the grapes with their feet; after which the whole is put into the preſs, from which the wine flows through leathern pipes into barrels in the cellar. That which runs firſt is the moſt delicious flavoured; it is ſcarcely preſſed at all, and when not mixed with the ſecond preſſure, is worth a conſiderable deal more. The next is ſomewhat ſtronger, and at the firſt year is the moſt briſk. The third is ſour, and after ſome years time it becomes the beverage of the ſervants and the lower rank of people.

The

The ſkins, which are called *Tröſter*, are put into a caſk, and when mixed with barley or rye, and diſtilled, makes a very wholeſome kind of gin, or what they call Hollands, or if preſſed a fourth time without the former addition of corn, it makes a delightful kind of vinegar. I have alſo to obſerve, that it is ſometimes given for food to hogs and oxen, but not often to cows, the heat being deſtructive to milk.

About ſix o'clock in the evening, after we had paſſed *Saint Goar's Bank*, another whirlpool in the Rhine, we beheld upon our right hand the village of *Saint Goar's hauſen*; and, ſomewhat a-head of it, an ancient fortreſs, called *Die Katze*, "the Cat." A quarter of an hour after, we landed at *Saint Goar*, the beſt town between *Bingen* and *Coblentz*. Juſt above the city there riſes majeſtically a fort, called *Rheinfels**, belonging to the houſe of

* This ſtupendous rock and fortreſs, together with the town of St. Goar, ſurrendered to the

of *Heſſe-Caſſel*; and on the oppoſite ſide there is another old fortreſs, called *Die Maus* "the Mouſe."

The fortreſs of *Rhinefels* was one of the places devoted by Louis XIV. to deſtruction. It was accordingly inveſted in December 1692, by the French army, under the command of Marſhall *Tallard*, who was dangerouſly wounded in the attack, and obliged to retire with great precipitation, after loſing ſeveral thouſand men and a conſiderable part of his artillery. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the margin of the river, and at the foot of an immenſe rock, which is almoſt perpendicular, and approaches ſo near the ſtream that the houſes, which are in general handſome, are built on its declivity; many very convenient habitations being formed in the rock itſelf; but the acceſs

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French in 1794. The town has a conſiderable commerce in wines and hides, and is 15 miles ſouth-eaſt of Coblentz.

to the upper ſtreets is attended with ſome inconvenience to the inhabitants.

The beſt inns at *Saint Goar* are thoſe of the *White Lilly*, the landlord of which is named Mr. *Lint*; that of the *Green Man*, by Mr. *Mengel*; and the *Salmon*, by Mr. *Davis*. The accommodation in thoſe three inns is very excellent. Strangers, who have never been at this place, are obliged to undergo a ceremony which is very whimſical, and on account of its ſingularity cauſes much amuſement.

At the *Green Man* inn there are preſerved two large ſilver goblets, of great antiquity and curious workmanſhip, the ſides of which are emboſſed with figures and inſcriptions. One of them was preſented to the city of *Saint Goar* by *Chriſtina*, Queen of Sweden; and the other by one of the Princes of Heſſe, of the houſe of Rheinfels. Theſe goblets were entruſted to this houſe on account of the public courts reſpecting the police

of the town being formerly held here, and are now become heir-looms. The ſtranger being ſeated on a chair in the middle of the room, has a heavy ſilver collar put round his neck. The land-lord, after having placed a gilded crown upon his head, reads a ſhort ſermon out of a large old book; after which he is aſked "whether he will chooſe to be baptized with wine or with water?" If he ſays with water, a large quantity is poured upon his head; but if he prefer wine, (which is generally the caſe,) he is obliged to drink a certain number of toaſts out of the two ſilver goblets, ſomething ſimilar to that in England of being ſworn at Highgate.

The newly baptized ſtranger then writes his name in the antique book, where he finds already thoſe of a great number of perſons of all ranks and countries. The goblets paſs jovially round, and ſeveral jocund ſongs are ſung.

The

The collar which the ſtranger has on his neck, is ſaid to have belonged to the two ſons of *Charlemagne*, and to have been ſet apart for the uſe of the city on the day of their reconciliation. If the company be jocular, this ceremony is indeed very entertaining, and the concluſion is, that ſeveral bottles of Rheniſh are emptied on the occaſion. This ceremony is called *krönung*, "coronation."

Every thing here breathes the air of pleaſure and joy. There are few places where a man can have ſo many different pleaſures for ſo little expence. Wine in ſuperfluity: the beſt kinds are that of *Johannis-berg*, *Aſſmanſhauſen*, *Mannebach*, and *Diebach*, which are not inferior to *old hock*; all kind of fiſh, game, and other proviſion in abundance; ſinging, dancing, and various other amuſement, fill up the vacant hours. The people of this place are diſtinguiſhed for good living beyond thoſe of any other

part

part of Germany. The dinner of people of rank, which takes up nearly two hours, generally conſiſts of two courſes, each containing ſixteen or eighteen covers, and the wine is ſerved from large quart bottles, in half pint goblets. Nothing is taken ſo much care of here as the *animal* part. There are however ſeveral other places in Germany, where the people in general are gluttonous to the higheſt exceſs. In my tour through *Bavaria*, and at *Vienna*, I obſerved that there was ſcarcely a ſpace of half an hour between breakfaſt and dinner, and hardly an hour between dinner and ſupper but is appropriated to eating or drinking of ſome ſort. The interval of time is employed in a ſhort walk, and going to the play. The coffee-houſes in the latter city, of which there are about eighty, are moſtly magnificent. In the beer-houſes, where wine alſo is ſold, a perſon may be accommodated with all ſorts of eatables. Many

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of them are very elegantly furniſhed, like thoſe of Francfort on the Mayn. In ſome you ſee marble tables, beautiful green, or red damaſk tapeſtry, large looking glaſſes with rich gilt frames, and clocks *a-la-mode de Paris*; and in all there is a perpetual eating and drinking. At *Munich* in particular, when it happens that a gueſt has ſatiated himſelf at table, he retires into an adjoining room, and employs every artificial means *um ſich Luft zu machen*; literally, to procure air, *i. e.* to empty himſelf; and returns to the company as if nothing had happened.

In going down the river the eye is ſtruck with the view of ſeveral ancient caſtles upon the mountains, ſaid to have been formerly inhabited by different banditties, at the foot of which is ſeated the town of *St. Goar*.

Oppoſite to *St. Goar* is *St. Goarſhauſen*; behind which the rocks riſe ſo ſuddenly,

as

as ſcarcely to leave ſpace for the town to lie between them and the river. A flying bridge maintains a communication betwixt the two places, which, are alſo the properties of the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel.

The cathedral at St. Goar was founded in 1440, and notwithſtanding the many violences committed in the church by the Spaniſh and French armies, the traveller ſtill beholds the following inſcription complete:

ST. GOAR,
Monachus Gallus,
Obiit 611.

The whole territory of the left ſide of the Rhine, together with that place, and the fortreſs of Rhinfels, is now in the poſſeſſion of the French.

We landed at *Boppart*, an old town on the banks of the Rhine, belonging to the archbiſhop of Treves, eight miles ſouth of Coblentz. Near the river the town is

ſur-

ſurrounded by high mountains, the ſummits of which are richly covered with wood; and when the foliage appears upon the trees, the country round forms a ſcene truly pictureſque, and extremely luxuriant.

This place is dignified by a fine Benedictine nunnery, called Abbey of Marienberg, ſituated upon a mountain behind the town; beſides, there is a convent of Carmelites, and another of Franciſcans, all ſituated very romantic. Our ſtay was very ſhort in this place, as there was nothing remarkable in it to detain us. We paſſed on our right the fortreſs of *Markſburg*, and the ancient town of *Braubach*, both belonging to the houſe of Heſſe Darmſtadt. The former is a well fortified place; and near the latter town there is a very valuable ſalmon fiſhery; and thence paſſing Markſburg we came to Renze, a ſmall town, remarkable in ancient hiſtory for being the

place

place where the elections of the kings of the Romans had taken place. Having landed there for the ſpace of a few hours, to take ſome refreſhments, the landlord conducted us to a ſpot which is diſtinguiſhed by the remains of an octagonal building, uncovered at the top, and acceſſible beneath by ſeveral arches; down a flight of ſteps. There we beheld an old ſtone bench, built formerly for the uſe of the electors, and in the middle is a thick ſtone pillar, which ſerved as a tribune for the newly elected king, as appears from ſeveral German hiſtorians.

Oppoſite to Renze is the ſmall town called *Oberlahnſtein*, belonging to the Elector of Mentz; from thence we paſſed the mouth of the Lahn, which runs betwixt the mountains of Wetteravia on the right, and waſhes ſilver and lead mines in its courſe. From Boppart down the Rhine to Coblentz, the traveller beholds every now and then the remainder

mainder of ſeveral ancient fortreſſes, one of which is called Rheinberg, they were all deſtroyed in the twelfth century by the Elector of Mentz, on account of their being a rendezvous for robbers and aſſaſſins, of whoſe crimes ſeveral teſtimonies ſtill remain in the tombs of murdered travellers near the borders of the river. Before the traveller reaches Ehrenbreitſtein he beholds a ſmall iſland in the Rhine called Oberwerth, which contains a Benedictine convent.

After we paſſed the village of Ober-Lahnſtein, we beheld at length the Thal, a ſmall town oppoſite Coblentz, and the ſteep rock crowned by the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein, which is ſituated above the town.

Two miles above the city of Coblentz there is a very pleaſing proſpect; the Lahn in that place forming a junction with the Rhine. This river riſes

near Heſſe Caſſel, and flowing by Marpurg, Gieſſen, and Naſſau, falls there into the Rhine.

On the left, near Coblentz, we beheld upon a woody hill a magnificent Carthuſian convent, and ſtraight before us the city of Coblentz. The whole face of the country, before a traveller enters into the place, has an effect on the feelings that is very impreſſive.

COBLENTZ.

COBLENTZ is a very handſome city, and contains about ſixteen thouſand inhabitants, all of whom are of the Roman Catholic religion. The inhabitants are generally tall, and have agreeable features with expreſſive countenances. Almoſt immediately above the city, the river Moſelle unites with the Rhine, and forms a kind of triangle, from which circumſtance it derive its name.

The vicinity of Coblentz abounds in variegated beauties. The riches of nature in her fanciful decorations near the borders of the Rhine, ſtrike the traveller as he paſſes along, and greet his eye with the moſt gratifying ſenſations. Orchards and buildings in great numbers; the hills

richly covered with wood. The ſtone bridge over the Moſelle was conſtructed in the fourteenth century; it has fourteen arches, five hundred and twenty feet in length, and of an height that veſſels may paſs under it without lowering their ſails. One thing, however, is to be regretted, that it is ſomewhat narrow.

The ſtreets of Coblentz are in general regular, the pavement tolerably good, and the city well lighted during the winter. On the eaſtern bank of the Rhine the Elector has lately built a very elegant and ſumptuous palace; a perſon ſtanding on this bank and contemplating the front of the old palace in the vale of Ehrenbreitſtein, will regret that its beauty ſhould diminiſh by an oppoſite rival: whoever viſits the elegant apartments, and views the rich tapeſtries and painted ceilings which adorn the old, will be ready to conclude, that ambition itſelf ought to be fully contented in its poſſeſſion.

poſſeſſion. However, the Elector it ſeems was neceſſitated to remove, on account of the extreme humidity of the ſituation, which rendered it inſalubrious in the winter ſeaſon, and from the inconveniences neceſſarily encountered from the immenſe ſheets of ice that frequently overwhelmed it, and the danger it was in of being cruſhed by the fall of the ſtupendous rocks impending over its head. Theſe ſubſtantial reaſons, therefore, it ſhould ſeem, induced him to fix his reſidence on the eaſtern ſhore. When he built his new palace, which was not quite finiſhed, the expence of building amounted to a million of guilders.

The country around Coblentz is in every reſpect very romantic. The hills on the right and left form an amphitheatre, and ſome of them are covered with thick buſhes. The pleaſing meanders of the rivers Lahn and Moſelle, which join the Rhine, have a delightful effect on

the eye. In the front of the city you have a view of the oppoſite ſhore, and alſo of the flying bridge that paſſes every hour three times acroſs the Rhine into the ſmall town of Thal; and preſents a very uncommon and pleaſing ſight.

The city contains ſome fine monaſteries and convents, beſides ſeveral other noble buildings. However, that part near the river is much the moſt pleaſant reſidence.

From Coblentz we reached the fortreſs Ehrenbreitſtein. This ancient fort ſtands nearly oppoſite, on the ſummit of a ſtupendous rock about eight hundred feet above the level of the river, and when ſupported by a competent garriſon, is deemed impregnable. It has a communication with Coblentz by ſubterraneous paſſages cut out of the ſolid rock, and is plentifully ſupplied with water from a well two hundred and eighty-ſix feet deep. This fortreſs ſurrendered to

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the French in 1769, after a long ſiege and a cloſe blockade of about ſeventeen months. They ſhewed us the arſenal which is very remarkable. There is a moſt curious Cannon called *Der Vogel Greif*, *i e.* "the Bird called Griffin;" it is twenty feet long, about two feet diameter in the bore, and four in the breech. This cannon, it is ſaid, when diſcharged with a ball of a hundred and ſixty pounds weight, will carry the length of Andernach, about twelve miles from thence. This ſingular piece of ordinace generally attracts the notice of all travellers who viſit this famous fortreſs. The ancient reſidence of the Electors of Treves is ſituated at the foot of the caſtle; two large wings with the front, and five pavilions, fronting the river and the city. The gardens, though ſmall, are embelliſhed with ſtatues, water-works, and a fine orangery and bower, about four hundred feet in length, whence

you behold the Rhine, the Moſelle, and the city. The view from the pinnacle of the fortreſs is one of the moſt delightful in the world, overlooking the country around Coblentz for about one hundred miles.

Among other curioſities they ſhewed us a garment of our Saviour. A ſarcaſtic remark on this relick from one of the company very much enraged the perſon who exhibited it; which, however, was ſoon appeaſed by a preſent.

A merchant, named Gerhardi, has eſtabliſhed here a conſiderable leather manufactory, which is ſupported by the Elector, and the proprietor is exempted from all taxes: the building is very ancient but roomy. About two miles from hence, at Vallender, there is another conſiderable leather manufactory. They receive their hides directly from Buenos Ayres in South America.

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The many priſoners confined in this fortreſs, is to a traveller a very unpleaſant ſight, and leaves upon the mind a gloomy ſenſation. From their dungeons they come forward to the iron grating, ratling their chains, and imploring relief. The magiſtrates who condemn ſuch criminals to perpetual impriſonment ſhould, in my opinion, annually viſit this horrid ſpectacle, to be convinced themſelves—not of the dead letter of the law, but the juſtice of their own deciſions. Every human being who has ſeen, or may ſee, theſe unhappy wretches, will naturally confeſs the abolition of death has made their fate more rigorous by perpetual impriſonment, working in the fortifications, and the unmerciful laſhes they receive from their cruel keepers*. The company made a ſmall

* This is only applicable to ſuch criminals as have committed murder or highway robberies. After their trials are over, inſtead of being executed, they are ſent thither for life.

collec-

collection for the priſoners, which we put into a ſmall tin box that the jailor preſented to us. We entered into a ſhort converſation with ſome of them; an elderly man told us, that he had been impriſoned there already twenty-ſeven years; another twenty-eight, and three months; and a third for about thirty-one years. The worſt of all was, that they had ſeverally been detained for the ſpace of three years before they were brought to trial.

Trials by jury in England, particularly thoſe of criminals, form certainly one of the greateſt privileges of the country. An Engliſhman cannot too highly value it, how much more then muſt a foreigner, who never experienced anything of the kind. We cannot too much admire the firſt framer of thoſe laws which place every man on an equality. How very far are my countrymen behind hand! When the life or death of a fellow crea-

ture

ture is concerned, no regard is paid to their ſufferings, but they are perhaps obliged to pine away for the ſpace of ſeveral years in a horrid dungeon before they are brought to trial. Could our legiſlators but behold an Engliſh trial by jury in the Old Bailey, as I frequently have witneſſed, and view with what mildneſs and lenity criminals of every degree are treated, how would they be confounded and ſurprized! It might, perhaps, have the happy effect to cauſe a different treatment of their unfortunate culprits. It is needleſs to expatiate on the rigorous conduct towards criminals in Germany, ſince as long as the ancient Roman laws are prevalent, any further comments would be uſeleſs. I ſhall only ſtate the ſimple fact of the criminal proceſs of two highway robbers, of the names of Ganſert and Gundermann, afterwards executed, whoſe trials laſted two years and a half, and I might venture to ſay that the written proceſs for

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the conviction of theſe two culprits, were voluminous enough to fill a cart as much as one horſe could draw!

O Tempora! O Mores!

As it is excuſable, nay ſometimes even neceſſary for a traveller, when once he has deviated from his path, to wander about in a *zigzag* direction until he has regained his proper road, I muſt entreat permiſſion, having once been tempted out of the ſtraight line, to go on in a *zigzag* manner with my reflections.

Although the population of Germany is three times as numerous as all England, Scotland, and Ireland together, there are more executions in one year in thoſe united kingdoms, than in all Germany for many centuries. The Germans think that a man, let him be ever ſo wicked, may, by proper puniſhment, become in time, a uſeful member of ſociety; but be his crime what it may, if he be deprived

of

of life, he is altogether loſt to the community. I fear alſo, that frequent executions have at the ſame time a tendency to render the hearts of others more unfeeling and callous. Public hard labour, as a puniſhment to criminals, makes a deeper and more laſting impreſſion upon the minds of others, and prevents numbers from following their evil examples.

As I have been imperceptibly drawn into this ſubject, I will proceed to point out ſome inſtances of the manner in which criminals are treated in moſt parts of Germany. The puniſhment is different, according to the extent of their crimes. Death is very ſeldom inflicted for a any crime; even murders, and highway robberies, in certain caſes, not excepted.

There are many hundred examples of ſuch culprits as before mentioned declaring a preference of immediate death, to the puniſhment of being kept to hard

labour,

labour, particularly in thoſe places where they are frequently expoſed to public view, as examples of ſhame, deriſion, and infamy, to their fellow-creatures; or to that of being tranſported for life *.

The uſual manner of puniſhing murderers, and highway robbers, who attack a traveller with arms in their hands, which are the only two caſes in which ſentence of death can be publicly pronounced, is this: As ſoon as thc judge has thrown the broken ſtick, as abovemention, before the malefactor's feet, he is conducted into a room where he is

* Some time ago one of my pupils in London was ſo kind, as to go with me to Newgate, for the purpoſe of ſeeing the priſoners. I beheld there, among others, three under ſentence of death; and the jailor pointed out two of them, who, he aſſured us, had refuſed to accept his Majeſty's gracious pardon, on condition of being tranſported for life to Botany Bay. Converſing with them on the ſubject of their refuſal, they told us that they did not mind being hanged, for in a minute all was over.

obliged to change his dreſs for a brown jacket of coarſe cloth, without a ſhirt, and a pair of trowſers, of the ſame ſtuff, which reach down to his heels. He muſt likewiſe put on a pair of thick ſhoes, the ſoles and heels of which are ſtuck full of ſmall nails, ſo that ſuch a pair will laſt a criminal for many years. In this manner he is brought, heavily fettered with irons, by two executioners into the public market-place. After the irons are taken off, his back is ſtripped naked, and he is faſtened to a thick poſt, erected for that purpoſe. The hangman then takes a pair of ſciſſars, cuts off his hair as cloſe to his head as poſſible, burns it before the criminal's face, and puts upon his head a cap with the inſcription of his crime, either murderer, or highway robber, &c. After this is done, the executioner brands his bare back with a red-hot iron, which imprints an image of the gallows, or

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the wheel*. This wound is then covered with a plaiſter, he is dreſſed again in his jacket, and is conducted back to priſon, with his hands manacled. A fortnight or three weeks after, in which time his wound is generally cured, he is brought back to the ſame ſpot; an iron ring, about two inches broad, is faſtened about his hips like a belt, to the back part of which is attached a chain, about four feet long, with an iron ball of conſiderable weight at the end †. In this manner he is obliged to clean the ſtreets, in company with his

* In ſome places they are branded in the right hand, and often, branding is exchanged for that of many hundred laſhes upon the criminal's bare back every year during his life. In former times they were branded upon their forehead; which, however, is aboliſhed.

† In ſome places, inſtead of a ball being faſtened at the end, they chain him to the barrow, during his public labour in the ſtreet.

com-

comrades, and perform all poſſible filthy work, twice a week, in public. No lenity whatever is ſhown to theſe capital criminals. Six of them are placed under the care of two guards with muſkets, and a beadle attends them with a whip. If they do not perform their duty, or if they ſhould behave in the leaſt amiſs, they immediately receive a flogging, proportioned to the degree of their irregularity, negligence, &c. No one is permitted to beſtow the ſmalleſt donation on ſuch perſons; if anything ſhould be offered, the beadle puts the money into a box, which he carries with him: they have nothing more than their daily allowance, which conſiſts of bread and ſoup, with meat twice a week. When they do not work publicly, they are put to ſevere labour in their place of confinement.

Other priſoners, who have committed inferior crimes, are puniſhed according to the nature of them. When any ſigns

of reform are obſerved, the poor wretches are treated with more lenity, allowed a part of the produce of their labour, and other indulgences are from time to time permitted them: ſo that if they perſevere in the work of reformation, they are at at length reſtored to ſociety *. The

* Of this i ſaw myſelf many inſtances; indeed they are common, as I have often noticed, when for ſome years I was the preacher at a criminal priſon in my native place; and the perſons ſo reclaimed, although originally the moſt profligate and abandoned, ſcarſely ever fail to become ſober and diſcreet members of ſociety; of which, I could relate many inſtances, were I here to enlarge upon them. Indeed, pending their unfortunate ſituation, while under the ſentence of the law, everything is done that can be imagined to induce a ſincere repentance, and thorough conviction in them of the juſtice of the hardſhips they undergo. The order which they are taught and compelled to obſerve they ſeldom after forget; in fact experience ſo much proves this, that we ſeldom hear of a man being tried for any offence who has been before convicted. The German magiſtrates are fully ſenſible of the good effects produced by this mode of puniſhment on the morals of the people.

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benefits ariſing from ſuch modes of puniſhment are too obvious to need any comment.

There are ſtill ſeveral crimes among civilized nations, which though at firſt ſight do not inſpire us with ſo much horror as thoſe of murder or highway robberies, yet, on a nearer and philoſophical view they are equally as criminal, and perhaps more horrible, than the two former, and ought to be puniſhed with the greateſt ſeverity. I will only mention that of a *rape*: this deteſtible crime, at which human nature ſhudders, very rarely happens in Germany; for which a juſt reaſon may be aſſigned—in the uncommon ſeverity of its puniſhment. However, in England, in frequenting the trials, or reading them in the newſpapers, we find generally every ſeſſion one or two inſtances. The firſt trial I attended, about ſix years ago, in the Old Baily, was that of a man named Murphy, who had committed a

rape on a child not nine years old. I was thunderſtruck on hearing the proceeding, as this was quite a new matter to my ears, and hardly could dream of the idea of ſuch villany. I liſtened with the greateſt attention; and, from the cleareſt evidence on the trial, he was found guilty, and ſeveral weeks after was executed before Newgate. A more recent inſtance is that which I read a few weeks ago in the Engliſh papers, namely, the trials of John Cullen, Patrick Shee, and Michael Donellen, three ſoldiers belonging to the thirteenth regiment of foot, for raviſhing Marian Bennet, on the 3d of June 1800, at Weſtbourn: they were tried before Mr. Juſtice Groſe, at Lewes, on the 9th of Auguſt following. The villainous charge being clearly proved againſt them, and the jury having found them all guilty, the judge immediately paſſed ſentence of death, and they were accordingly left for execution.

About

About twenty-ſix years ago, there happened one inſtance in Germany, which bears the greateſt ſimilarity to that at Lewes. Having ſeen the execution of the convicts, I ſhall ſtate it to my reader.

Two ſoldiers committed a rape on a ſervant maid who was ſent on an errand for her maſter in the town. The fact was clearly proved, and they received a ſentence, in my opinion, far worſe than death; namely, to run the gauntlet twenty-four times up and down, through three hundred men: and if they ſhould ſurvive this puniſhment, to be put in irons for the ſpace of ſix years, and work in the fortifications. I am bound to ſay, any Engliſhman, after having witneſſed ſuch puniſhment, would ſooner prefer hanging at once, than a death ſo painful and lingering. One of the convicts, whoſe conſtitution was rather delicate, expired under the laſh, after having paſſed

through the gauntlet nine times up and down; the other unfortunate man lived a miſerable life during the ſpace of two years. The day before the puniſhment, a clergyman attends, who adminiſters the ſacrament to them. It is inflicted openly on the parade, amidſt a concourſe of many thouſand ſpectators. May ſuch a rigorous and juſt example be the cauſe of deterring others from committing a crime ſo heinous in its nature!—My former aſſertion will, I think, ſtand good that hanging has not that wiſhed for and ſalutary effect on the minds of the ſpectators as the puniſhment above mentioned. The impreſſion muſt neceſſarily be more laſting and effectual: I ſhall, however, leave this matter to be more ſatisfactorily diſcuſſed by thoſe whoſe abilities may far exceed mine.

Obſervation.—I beg leave to finiſh this digreſſion by a ſhort ſpecimen,

deſcrib-

deſcribing the miſery experienced by the exiles at Kamtſchatka *.

" Shall I deſcribe their miſery to you," ſaid Cruſtiew to Benyowſky, " together " with your own future deſtination? " Believe me, they are not all criminals. " Many a one has a haſty word con- " ducted to this grave. Miſerable is " the guilty; ſtill more miſerable the " wretch whoſe indiſcretion loads him " with the weight of fetters. Bent down " with pain and remorſe, he treads " theſe inhoſpitable ſhores, and penury " bids him welcome; faces, on which " merited puniſhment, and often nature's " own hand, has ſtamped the mark of " villany, ſcowl upon him. In vain he " ſeeks a friend. Eager longings for the " future, and ſweet recollection of the " paſt—thoſe cordials to hope—but tor-

* See the Conſpiracy of Kamtſchatka, by Baron Kotzebue, p. 34, Engliſh tranſlation, ſecond edition, by the Author.

" tures to deſpair—to theſe, the fruits
" of domeſtic love, he has bidden an
" eternal adieu. Induſtry and labour
" only lengthen out his woes. He can
" poſſeſs no property! everyone plunders
" him with impunity! He muſt ſubmit
" to oppreſſion with patience; and
" ſhould injury provoke him to revenge,
" he is ſtrangled and thrown to the
" dogs." (So it is enacted by the laws of Peter the Great.) " Baniſhed from all
" honourable ſociety like the rejected
" race of India—ſervitude and mean
" employments—dried fiſh, and the ſlave-
" whip—ah! what a picture of miſery!
" Health brings him no pleaſure—his
" ſickneſs is deſtitute of every conſola-
" tion,—on his death bed—already—
" ere he quits the world—the world
" has abandoned him. His laſt groan
" dies away in the ſilence of the deſart,
" and the dank dew of death hangs un-
" wiped upon his cold forehead. Days

" and

" and weeks pafs on, and it is not dif-
" covered that the number of victims is
" diminifhed. Putrefaction only extorts
" the laft favour from his tyrants—to be
" fhovelled into the fnow."

" Stop, tedious murderer!" replied the Count; " No more of thy flow poifon.
" Give me a dagger!"

" Full many a one," proceeds Cruftiew,
" already in defpair, has plunged the
" dagger deep into his breaft, and his
" deftroyers only laughed." &c. &c.

We returned back to Coblentz, having feen everything remarkable at the fortrefs, and after fome days ftay, we purfued our voyage down the river. The country between Coblentz and Bonn is very populous. One of the principal towns we came to was

NEUWIED.

*NEUWIED**.

THIS beautiful, new, and regularly built place, is full of inhabitants and gaiety. Its ſituation is pleaſant, the air wholeſome, and the country fertile and romantic. The buildings increaſe every year rapidly, as the materials for building are cloſe at hand. The fields around produce excellent corn: the water is very good, and the place is plentifully ſupplied with fiſh and vegetables. There are here all kinds of manufacturers, and ſome of the moſt ingenious artiſts in all Europe. Mr. *Röngen* and Mr. *Kinzig* are the principal mechanics in this place, particularly in clock and watch works, as well as in cabinet making and ivory wares.

The inhabitants of this town enjoy a perfect freedom of religion, and an ex-

* Ten miles N. N. W. of Coblentz.

emption

emption from taxes, which is but rarely the caſe in Germany. *Moravians*, *Quakers*, and all other religious ſects, without exception, are tolerated.

We viſited the "Bruderhaus," the *Brethren-houſe* of a ſect called *Herrnhuter* *, and the various manufactories of thoſe induſtrious people. Their church is a ſimple, yet handſome building, that pleaſed us much. They introduce drinking of coffee there, of which the whole congregation occaſionally partake. The unmarried of each ſex are carefully ſeparated from each other, the ſame as in Catholic convents.

On the oppoſite bank lies the old town of *Andernach*, which is a lively place, though not ſo handſome as *Nieuwied*. The ſtreets are narrow and irregular,

* "Herrenhut," *Herrenhut*, a famous town in the Marquiſate of high Luſatia, whence this ſect has taken its origin. They are known in England under the name of *Bohemian Brethren*. Count Zinzendorf was the founder of them.

badly

badly paved, and the houſes very high and ruinous. It is advantageouſly ſituated for commerce. The trade they chiefly carry on is the *Soriff-ſtone*, a ſtone uſed in conſtructing dykes. They export a great quantity to Holland. It is alſo remarkable on account of the large rafts which are here built upon the borders of the Rhine, the ſmaller ones coming down the rivers Mayn and Rhine from Franconia, and the country about Mentz, being here united with thoſe of Andernach. In the middle of the month of May they begin to go down the river to Holland, and thus they continue till the latter end of Auguſt. One of theſe rafts, when it arrives in Holland, is calculated to be worth about eighty thouſand guilders. They very frequently require from two to three hundred men to guide them. The mooring of ſuch a monſtrous machine every evening is frequently very difficult, and when the peo-

ple

ple endeavour to proceed farther the next morning, it is neceſſary that it ſhould be calm weather, otherwiſe they are obliged to ſtop.

On St. Bartholomew's day an inflammatory ſermon is pronounced at Andernach, in the open market place, againſt the inhabitants at Lintz *, none of whom preſume to be preſent, as they would certainly be put to death. So great is the effect of this pious mode of perpetuating animoſity, that only one native of Lintz, of the name of Lange, has ventured to ſettle at Andernach in the ſpace of two centuries; and he is obliged to retire every year on the day this diſcourſe is held.

In this neighbourhood there are alſo three famous mineral ſprings, one of which is near the Carmelite monaſtery of *Johanniſtein*; the other is called *Ponter-*

* See the cauſe of this inflammatory ſermon in the ſequel.

Brunnen, the water of which is ſo briſk and ſpirited, that the people in that neighbourhood declare it to be the beſt remedy for fatigue and thirſt. The third is called *Heil-Brunnen*, *i. e.* "Cure-ſpring" which has much fixed air, and mixed with wine, affords a delightful beverage.

We next paſſed by the village and caſtle of

RHEINECK.

The caſtle of Rheineck lies on the left ſide, and beneath a village called, from the ſituation of the caſtle, Lower Rheineck. A ſmall town called Lintz, famous for its capons and poultry, is about two miles on the oppoſite ſhore from Rheineck, and is ſubject to the Elector of Cologne. It is related that in an engagement under the Emperor Charles IV. the

people

people of Lintz maſſacred thoſe of Rheineck and Andernach, ſparing only a few men, whoſe ears they cut off, and ſent them to the wives and children of the deceaſed, with the news of their misfortune. Theſe places are, to the preſent moment, never at peace with the people on the other ſide of the Rhine. This enmity has already ſubſiſted for many centuries.

Nearly oppoſite to Rheineck is a remarkable caſtle called Hammerſtein, which was formerly the reſidence of the princes of Neuwied. The property of this fortreſs has been diſputed by the Elector of Cologne. The proceſs they ſay has been before the Imperial chamber of Wetzlar, two hundred and twenty-five years. This fortreſs is of a very remarkable conſtruction. The caſtle is built of black marble, dug from an adjacent quarry. There are ſeveral ſprings of excellent water, which riſe from the

top

top, and form a fine river, very remarkable for the flavour of its trout. This ſpot is alſo famous for great plenty of large crabs. They are generally ſold at the moderate price of four-pence a ſcore.

Roland's caſtle appears ſoon after, and almoſt beneath it, the ſmall iſland that contains Adelaid's convent, called *Roland's Werth*, *i. e.* "the value of Roland."

N. B. We came now to the baſe of the ſeven mountains, whoſe ſummits had long appeared at a diſtance; and paſſing under the cliffs of Drachenfels we beheld

BONN.

BEFORE the traveller arrives at this place, he beholds on both ſhores ſome very fine villages, hamlets, and convents of all dimenſions. The river Rhine ſtill runs betwixt mountains, but they are not ſo high as in many other parts of its romantic courſe.

Bonn, the largeſt and fineſt city between Coblentz and Cologne, and the reſidence of the Elector, is ſeated on the Rhine, ten miles S. by E. of the latter, and contains about thirteen thouſand inhabitants. There are but few public buildings, and moſt of them are ſtone. The traveller, however, ought to notice ſeveral fine convents and churches. The moſt remarkable building is the reſidence

of the Elector, a new palace not very large but exceedingly handſome, and the garden that ſurrounds it is delightful. A kind of univerſity, which the new Elector had founded not long before my arrival there, ought to be mentioned; but on account of its recent eſtabliſhment, I can give no particulars reſpecting it. The magnificent ſituation of the Electoral palace, however, is beyond deſcription. You have here a pleaſing view of the *Siebengebirge*, *i. e.* "Seven mountains," which form a beautiful amphitheatre.

Theſe ſeven large pyramids, generally called the ſeven hills, unite the chain of mountains that run from Mentz: about a league before you come to Bonn is the caſtle of Rowland-Seltz, which ſtands on a beautiful and lofty mountain, clothed with woods and vines, and ſurrounded by immenſe hills. It forms a ſcene that aſtoniſhes the mind, and fills it with awful ſentiments. This ſituation

ſerved

ſerved formerly as a retreat to an Elector of Cologne, named Thenigſche, who retired into it with a handſome proteſtant lady, named Cecilia: the Chapter of Cologne, probably more alarmed at the proteſtantiſm, than ſcandalized at the crime, blocked up the caſtle. The lover and his beautiful miſtreſs, however, eſcaped to Straſburg, where he married her, and abjured his religion on the altar of love.

There is likewiſe to be ſeen a coſtly natural cabinet, and the Elector's library which fills up three ſpacious rooms. In the phyſical department we beheld, among other things, a ſtupendous electrical machine, a large metallic burning-glaſs, and a magnet of great dimenſion. The natural cabinet fills a ſuite of eight rooms; the mineral contains many rare and valuable articles, and is extremely rich; in the conchylian are

chiefly productions of an inferior kind, and of courſe not ſo remarkable.

There are about three hundred Jews in this ſmall place; they have a ſtreet to themſelves, which contains about forty-five houſes. They live moſtly by pedling; ſeveral adopting the title of Doctor of Phyſic, wander about the country, and play the parts of quacks and mountebanks.

The garriſon conſiſts of one regiment of infantry, forming the contingent the Elector furniſhes to the Empire. There is alſo a fine company of Huſſars for the protection of the roads, and the Electoral body-guard conſiſting of fifty men.

Bonn was formerly fortified, but the inhabitants do not ſeem inclined to contribute towards rebuilding the remainder of the fortification, for the remembrance of three ſieges, which in the courſe of about forty years nearly deſtroyed their

city,

city, ſeems ſtill impreſſed on their memory. It was beſieged in 1673, when the Elector was neceſſitated to receive a French garriſon of eight thouſand men into it; however, they did not continue in poſſeſſion for more than a fortnight. It was in that ſiege that the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. King of England, added one more laurel to his former military atchievements. In the year 1689, the French, who had before defended the place, returned now with a more numerous army to attack it; and ere they could ſubdue the garriſon, which was left there by the Elector of Brandenburg, the place was almoſt entirely laid in ruins. It was not till twenty-five years after that it could be in any meaſure reſtored, to which the Elector Joſeph had moſtly contributed.

A traveller in paſſing through the Roman Catholic countries ſituated on the banks of the Rhine, if he be curious,

and ſhould make ſome ſtay where the court of the archbiſhop has its eſtabliſhment, will eaſily trace every court intrigue to its origin. He will find the firſt movers of the machine either in a cowl or a petticoat: If he look round to diſcover the perſon of next conſequence, and the greateſt influence at ſuch court, he will feel himſelf a long while in the dark, and will not know on whom to fix. There is a lord high ſteward, a lord treaſurer, a chancellor, a number of privy councillors, half a dozen ſecretaries who ſcarcely know how to ſpell their own language, a father confeſſor, ſeveral ladies who divide the court favour among themſelves, and mutually guarantee to each other a reſpective ſhare. The miſchief which ſuch women and prieſts have done, and ſtill do, where they have gained the aſcendancy, is beyond deſcription. Religion furniſhes the prieſts with the ſure means of keeping the bulk of mankind

mankind ſlaves to them; and they hold that a courtier need only put on the external appearance of Religion, and leave the practice to the vulgar; that men are by nature wicked, ſeditious, turbulent, and only become governable by being kept in perpetual ſervitude, and not permitted to uſe their faculties: finally, that too much knowledge is dangerous; and that the great, holding their rights over the people immediately from God, are no ways accountable for their conduct, and are not under any obligation to their ſubjects: theſe are the ſentiments of Roman Catholic court prieſts!

The whole tract of land from Mentz to Bonn, is extremely rich and populous. There are reckoned in this ſpace ſeventeen cities, and five market-towns, all lying on the banks of the Rhine; the greater part of theſe were well known to the Romans.

Agriculture, which is carried on with great induſtry, is not interrupted either by moraſſes or heaths. The farms are not ſo large as thoſe in ſome parts of England, but they are much better cultivated. The Germans maintain that large farms would be the ruin of the country; and that gentlemen farmers, a deſcription of perſons at preſent quite unknown there, would be but little better than petty tyrants towards the ſmaller, as well as towards the labourers. Whence do the occaſional ſcarcity and dearneſs of all articles of ſubſiſtence ariſe, ſay they, but from thoſe deſpotic gentlemen farmers who retain the corn in their own hands till the poor are half ſtarved? and if they cannot obtain an exorbitant price for it, will rather let it be deſtroyed by vermin, than bring it to market.

The Germans conſider it a cruelty that one farmer ſhould hold more land than he is able to cultivate in a profitable manner

ner with his family, and three or four yearly ſervants, excluſive of day labourers, in the time of harveſt. They alſo maintain, that large farms would tend to check cultivation, deprive the induſtrious and laborious poor huſbandman of his reaſonable advantages, preſcribe laws in the market, and ultimately to the entire ruin of the ſtate. Hence in Germany large farms are never ſuffered; no perſon dare rent more land than he is able to cultivate with two ploughs; and whoever ſhould even expreſs a wiſh to have more, would be branded with the epithet of a *Blutſauger*, *i. e.* "Bloodſucker."

I underſtand but little of agriculture myſelf, and will not therefore attempt to decide whether my countrymen are right or wrong. But the buſineſs is of ſo great importance to ſociety, I am perſuaded the reader will not be diſpleaſed if I enter at large into the opinions relative

relative to this ſubject, which are moſt prevalent in Germany.

In former times the *Einſiedler Farmer*, *i. e.* " the Gentleman Farmer," ploughed with eight horſes. Many of them commanded a territory of nine Engliſh miles in length, and three in breadth, and employed from twelve to fifteen horſes beſides in their tillage, which were far too many. The *Hauſter Farmer*, *i. e.* " the middling farmer," chiefly depended on the former, who furniſhed him with a couple of horſes, or four oxen, when he wanted them, to plough his ground; or was rather a kind of ſlave or underling to the former.

This extraordinary greatneſs of many German farmers, in former times, before their abolition, gave riſe to ſome conſiderations which deſerve to be farther noticed.

About

About fifty years ago, the peaſants, or all ſorts of country people in Germany, in general, were commonly divided into three claſſes, *viz.*

1ſt, Thoſe whoſe properties were too ſmall to live upon, and who were obliged to ſerve others, in order to obtain a ſufficient maintenance.

2dly, Such as could depend on means, when ſupported with cattle and money in time of need by the affluent farmer, ſufficient to pay their taxes, rents, &c. to maintain themſelves and their family.

3dly, Thoſe who poſſeſſed three times more than was neceſſary for the convenient ſupport of a family, and who, on account of the dependence of the former claſſes, were ſtyled Gentlemen Farmers.

In the year 1772, however, the greateſt ſcarcity ever known, prevailed throughout all parts of Germany both of corn and flour. This ſcarcity was more particularly felt in thoſe countries where the large

large farms exiſted, in conſequence of which many thouſands of inhabitants periſhed in Saxony, and in every place where the exportation of thoſe important articles was ſtopped. In the more plentiful countries, as Bavaria, the Palatinate, Suabia, the countries on the banks of the Mayn and Rhine, &c. flour had riſen to ſuch an enormous price, as to render it extremely difficult to be procured. I remember in that part of which I was a native, and of all others the moſt fertile in Germany, ſituated between the Rhine and the Mayn, the fertile Odenwald and Bergſtraſe, bread was with difficulty obtained, excepting ſmoking from the oven. The reaſon was, that many hundred people barricaded the houſes of the monopoliſers and bakers, from which circumſtance it came from the latter half baked. Notwithſtanding the many commands and decrees iſſued by the regencies to the rich farmers, who had concealed

concealed great quantities of corn in order to feed the markets; no effect was produced, and it became ſtill dearer. It was at length diſcovered that they ſuffered the corn to periſh rather than let it be ſold at a juſt and fair market price, and that the monopolizing farmers had given a mortal blow to the intereſt of the leſſer farmers, the conſequences of which proved highly prejudicial to the country.

Commiſſioners were appointed by the ſtates of the empire, in moſt of the principalities, to enquire more minutely into the affair, and to make a ſtrict report on the cauſe of the ſcarcity, particularly in thoſe countries where it was before unknown. After a due and ſtrict inveſtigation, all theſe evils were found to proceed firſt, from the large farms; ſecondly, from the many millions of acres of waſte land; thirdly, from the not having erected magazines in proper and different parts of the country, in order to ſtore the crops of

thoſe years which were ſuperabundant, ſimilar to thoſe that formerly were appropriated for the laying up of fuel, which, from the time of their erection, proved ſources of the higheſt benefit to the people, by preventing wood from riſing in the ſevereſt winters above a fair and moderate price.

It appeared farther to the commiſſioners that an enquiry ſhould be made into the farming buſineſs, and that an abolition of the gentlemen farmers was expedient; that the land-tax ſhould be made an equal rate, that each land-holder might only pay in proportion to the ground he held. The commiſſioners obſerved, that there exiſted a great political error in making the peaſant, who has not a ſufficiency to ſupport his family, pay as much in proportion as he who has a competency; for, firſt, they maintained that it was a political axiom, that three or four middling farmers are more valuable to

a ſtate

a ſtate, than one rich monopolizer, although his capital may exceed that of the others; yet that, on the other hand, an equal partition of money and poſſeſſions in a ſtate, were it poſſible, would be madneſs; ſtill, under the conviction of that being impoſſible, every miniſter ought to conduct his adminiſtration as if it were not ſo. To prove above poſitions, the commiſſioners argued thus:

That the moſt unhappy countries are thoſe in which the greateſt riches and the greateſt poverty are to be met with at the ſame time. Such a ſtate cannot ſubſiſt for any great length of time, but one part of the inhabitants muſt become deſpots, whilſt the other ſink into ſlavery. When a fermentation takes place in ſuch a country, perſons really free are either thrown out or deſtroyed. One gentleman farmer gradually ſwallows up all the poor in his neighbourhood; he lends money

money on the land of the latter; ſeizes the occaſion of a barren year, to purchaſe cheap the little property of his neighbour; and, when he is not reſtrained by feelings of honour, practiſes innumerable artifices to get poſſeſſion of any piece of ground which lies convenient for him. It was lamentable to ſee how theſe rich Baſhaws, before their abolition, had found means to diſpoſſeſs a whole community, and to become the tyrants of the neighbourhood. The commiſſioners dwelt upon this tyrannical conduct with all poſſible energy.

Let us ſee how they eſtimated the advantages which a rich farmer could draw from his land, in compariſon of that reſulting to a middling, or a poor one.

1ſt. The latter muſt ſell his produce as quickly as poſſible, and generally at a low price, in order to ſupply the daily neceſſities of his family.

2dly.

2dly. The middling farmer cannot keep the price up long, becauſe he is in danger of being obliged to borrow money, and of loſing by the intereſt as much as he could gain by ſtoring his grain. But on the other hand, the rich farmer can ſpeculate, and ſeldom vends his commodities at the low price at which the others are obliged to ſell the produce of their ſweat and toil. He buys grain cheap from the poor people round about; or has perhaps previouſly advanced them the value of their crop, ſo that they muſt let him have it at his own price, and then he raiſes the grain in the market. By inundations, or hail ſtorms, the ſmall farmer is frequently deſtitute of ſeed enough for the enſuing year; in conſequence, he is obliged to let his ground lie fallow; and when the rich man gets it into his poſſeſſion, he cultivates it with double and treble profit, and becomes, at the expenſe of the poor,

and of the ſtate alſo, richer and richer, till at length, to the great injury of population, perhaps a dozen ſmall farms are concentrated into one. The young gentleman, his ſon, who meanwhile is purſuing his ſtudies, will not any longer continue in the country, but fixes himſelf in town, lets his lands, and adds another inſignificant idler to the ſtate. Ought not then the rich farmer to contribute ſomething more to the ſtate in return for thoſe advantages which he derives from having his property ſo much better circumſtanced than that of his neighbours?

The commiſſioners have conceived it highly equitable, therefore, that taxes ſhould be laid according to the different rank and condition of farmers. The poor farmer ought not to pay ſo much in proportion for a piece of ground as the middling, or the middling ſo much as the rich. On the contrary, the ſtate ſhould endeavour

to

to relieve the poor till he becomes as thriving as the middling farmer; and to prevent him from aggrandizing himſelf to the injury of population; and laſtly, for the benefit of ſociety at large, to aboliſh by degrees the gentlemen farmers, and let no man hold more land, to the injury of his neighbours, than he is able to cultivate.

Since that period there ſcarcely exiſts a monopolizing farmer, and every means has been made uſe of to prevent theſe evils in future. Large magazines have been erected in every principality, &c. In the time of harveſt they are filled with new corn, and the old is diſpoſed of, and ſhould there be more than is wanted, it is exported, or manufactured to various purpoſes, namely, to make *hair powder*, *ſtarch*, *Hollands*, *gin*, *&c.* and ſuch of a bad quality is uſed for fattening beaſts with. If it ſo happens that the price of corn riſes more than uſual in the market,

the magazines are immediately opened, and every individual is ſupplied with grain or flour, at the loweſt market price. People are alſo furniſhed with good ſeed for ſowing, which is advanced to them, and when the harveſt is over, he may either repay it in ready money at the market price, or reſtore the *quantum* advanced.

So it is likewiſe with all ſorts of fuel. In the ſummer the magazines are filled, and at all times people may be ſupplied with wood or coals at the ordinary price.

About 30 years ago, a quarter of every province in Germany was lying waſte and uncultivated. I remember myſelf having ſeen whole large ſtretches of waſte land, which nobody thought proper to cultivate. Since the year 1772, all of it has been diſtributed for the purpoſe of cultivation to many thouſands of invalid ſoldiers; who, with their wives and children, began firſt to improve it

with

with potatoes and madder. At preſent there is hardly to be ſeen any waſte land at all; and that which was made arable by them within the laſt 30 years, now produces all ſorts of corn and vegetables. Many individuals have now rendered their portion of ſuch land given them as their own property for life, and paying any taxes for it, into a ſort of garden, incloſed with hedges.

It was the ſame with regard to incloſures, which every man was obliged to comply with, and to form meadows into arable land, where it was thought expedient before the people were aware of the utility of incloſing, and forming meadows into arable; a great obſtinacy prevailed, and many counties went ſo far as to reſiſt the meaſure by force. However, government, confident of its utility, ſent ſome companies of ſoldiers to enforce compliance, when ſome of the moſt violent

oppoſers were put in irons for the ſpace of ſeveral months.

After ſome years relapſe, when the incloſures were finiſhed, and many meadows transformed into arable land; the country people ſaw the propriety of that wiſe meaſure, and have ſince been as much for incloſing their land, as before they were againſt it. From that period many thouſand meadows, more convenient for cultivation, have been made arable, which transformed land produces now the very beſt kind of wheat; conſequently it happily anſwered the wiſhed-for purpoſe, and ever ſince, a general ſcarcity or dearneſs has not been heard of.

In many counties the peaſantry, by the advice of the land commiſſioners, have introduced the "Stallfütterung," i. e. feeding their cattle at home in their ſtables, which has had the moſt ſalutary effects. Thoſe people who have done it truly

truly maintain, that they now make twice as much butter and cheeſe as they did before, when they ſent their cattle into the field, and they alſo make additional profit by the dung for the better manuring of their land*.

During our ſtay at Bonn, we viſited a charming village, called Goodeſberg, ſeated only at a mile and half diſtance, over a narrow plain, covered with corn and vineyards. Near that place a ſmall hill, inſulated, abrupt, and almoſt pyramidal, riſes from the plain, which it ſeems to terminate, and conceals the village, that lies along its ſouthern ſkirt. This hill is covered at the ſummit with thick wood, and on its declivity is ſur-

* The principal authors who have written on agriculture and economy, are *Beckmann*, *Buſch*, *Daun*, *Fiedler*, *Glaſer*, *Gleditſch*, *Groſmann*, *Hirſchfeld*, *Moſer*, *Schreber*, *Schumacher*, *Suckow*, *Voch*, *Wiegleb*, and *Wolf*.

The Hanoverian magazine is the moſt laudable of all others.

rounded with vineyards, which exhibits a very intereſting ſcene for the traveller. We aſcended the hill, and found the remains of a ſteeple and ſome fallen walls; the view from that ſpot is indeed very pictureſque, overlooking a plain of many miles beyond the village before mentioned, and ſeveral row of houſes built upon one plan, which had from that diſtance the form of ſeveral palaces, extending from the watering place of Goodeſberg, of which the elector was the founder, and ſome other rich noblemen in that neighbourhood; one of which is occupied by his ſiſter the archduchеſs, and the other by the Elector, who are extremely partial to that place. The other buildings are partly occupied by the Princes' and Princeſſes' houſehold, and the largeſt is fitted up for the accommodation of ſtrangers, containing ſeveral public rooms, where, at a moderate price, they are entertained as well as in any of

the

the beſt hotels in Germany. The ſituation of this hotel, and the adjacent houſes, are beautiful, and no deſcription is able to paint the grandeur, or the elegance of the ſpot. Hills and rocks, plains and precipices, the meadows, and the Rhine, are ſpectacles that reward the ſpectator by a continual change of variation in every poſition. In ſhort the whole exhibits a grandeur, ſuch as the pencil is hardly able to deſcribe; for the enormous precipices of rock, elevated and projecting over the proud river, the rich tuftings of buſquets, hedges, and antique oaks, that embоſs the cliffs, the ſhevering betwixt the receſſes, the ſpires of old ruined caſtles, which are exhibited round about that delightful ſpot; all this cannot be met with in miniature any where in Europe.

Twice a week, eſpecially in the ſummer, there are ſome concerts or balls given by the Elector *gratis*, to the nobi-

lity

lity and gentry, which he himſelf partakes of with the eaſe, cheerfulneſs, and plainneſs, of a private gentleman. The number of viſitors from the city of Bonn and its vicinity, amounts often to one hundred and above. The elector has an excellent orcheſtra: the muſic for the concert is uſually ſelected from the immortal remains of the celebrated chevalier Gluck, Mozart, Bach, &c.

It ought alſo to be remembered that this is the place ſo much renowned in ancient hiſtory, in which the elector Gerhard de Truchſes, who had embraced the Proteſtant religion, was beſieged in the caſtle of Goodeſberg, by Erneſt, on account of a maſſacre in his dominions called Neuſs. The elector's caſtle was at that time impregnable, and could have been reduced by famine only, to which it was liable from its ſituation. Gerhard was very much beloved by his ſoldiers who defended the fortreſs, and were attached

to

to him as to a father. When they perceived that they could hold out hardly any longer than about a fortnight, reſolved unanimouſly to employ their ſtrength and remaining time to enable him and his beautiful conſort to make their eſcape; for that purpoſe they laboured day and night in forming a ſubterraneous paſſage, through which they might eſcape behind the troops of the enemy. Although their diſtreſs mounted to almoſt an inſufferable degree before the taſk was completed, they, however, determined not to ſurrender till the elector and his conſort were in ſafety. At length the work being brought to the wiſhed for concluſion, they both went off and proceeded on their way towards Holand, where they both arrived in ſafety, but poor and deſtitute of every neceſſary; in which miſerable condition they died in that country; and their inhuman enemies' vengeance could only be gratified by that means.

The

The three ſuperior views of the *Sieben-Bergen*, *i. e.* "Seven-mountains," contribute not leſs to the fame of Goodeſberg; they are called *Drachenfels*, *Wolckenburg*, and *Löwenburg*, literally, "Dragons-rock, Cloudy-caſtle, and Lions-mountain," each of them had a caſtle, which was more or leſs viſible, but in ruins.

The following ſtory concerning them was related to us from a gentleman who ſupped with us at the inn called the Carpe:

Three brothers reſolving to diſtinguiſh their families, formed the reſolution (cuſtomary in thoſe ancient times to effect ſuch purpoſes,) to eſtabliſh themſelves in three different fortreſſes, from which they could eaſily ſally forth, and violently ſeize on whatever they were in want of from their neighbours. The former three caſtles were almoſt inacceſſible, not only on account of their being guarded by ſtrong caſtles built purpoſely

by

by the three Robbers, but alſo by ſecret acceſſes only known to them. Theſe three warriors, as they ſtyled themſelves, got ſo much by their plunder, that in the ſpace of ſeven years they not only enriched themſelves and their families, but made their name feared and renowned in the whole Empire.

He told us that thoſe three had a ſiſter, by name Adelaid, who was a pattern of virtue and beauty, and under their guardianſhip (their parents being dead), ſhe was equally beloved by them and treated with the greateſt reſpect.

There was on the oppoſite ſhore of the Rhine another caſtle, ſituated very romantically, which was inhabited by a knight named Roland, a valiant handſome young man, who being once in company with the ſiſter, had ſo gained her affection, that ſhe permitted him to aſk the conſent of her

brothers

brothers to marry her. At this the young knight fell into a kind of revery, and ſeemed very ſorrowful: ſhe inquired into the cauſe; and he at length exclaimed, " Oh had my eyes " never ſeen your beloved perſon it " would have been better for me!" Aſtoniſhed to hear theſe words uttered by her lover, ſhe begged to explain himſelf. He then communicated to her the implacable enmity which for many years had ſubſiſted betwixt the family of Roland and that of her brothers, and that he was ſure they never would conſent that a beloved ſiſter ſhould marry an abjured enemy of them. Adelaid comforted him not only on that ſcore, but promiſed if they ſhould deny their conſent ſhe had reſolution enough to marry him without it. At this declaration he threw himſelf at her feet, and ſolemnly made a vow never to marry any other, if he ſhould be ſo unfortunate as not to

be

be able to obtain her. Adelaid, moved by this ſolemn declaration, threw herſelf about his neck, and with tears ſaid, "I "will recompence your faith to me by "the ſame vow which you juſt now "have made; are you ſatisfied?" "Yes, "charming maid! no human power "ſhall ever be able to ſeparate us (em-"bracing her tenderly,)—but death "alone."

Young Roland the next day demanded admittance to her three brothers, adding that he had ſomething of importance to communicate, which was immediately accorded to. He accordingly avowed the love he felt for their beautiful ſiſter, and begged their conſent to marry her. They at firſt made many objections to the demand of the young knight, and reminded him of the ancient hatred exiſting between the two families; however, the perſonal appearance of their ſiſter, who unboſoming to her brothers the vow

ſhe

ſhe had made to her lover, at length prevailed upon them thus far, that, for the ſake of the pure affection they bore to her, and not to provoke her by obliging her to give a direct refuſal to the young knight, that on condition he would take upon himſelf to ſerve during a certain number of years in the wars of Paleſtine, he ſhould have the beautiful Adelaid on his return.

Although the condition was at the firſt propoſition very hard for both the lovers, yet they unanimouſly conſented, and the young knight took a reluctant farewell of his beloved maid, who remained at the fort of Drachenfels with her brothers, waiting, in the ſtricteſt fidelity, the arrival of her beloved Roland. The brothers, however, after his departure, determined to try every means in their power to prevent his returning to marry her.

The young knight ſoon after his arrival at Paleſtine, diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a

valiant warrior. The three brothers in the mean time thought of a ſcheme to deceive their ſiſter, for they introduced a diſguiſed dependant of theirs as a pilgrim to the caſtle, who related to her that he had arrived from the Holy Land, and had been deſired by her huſband, in his laſt moments, to aſſure her of his having loved her till death; and to confirm his aſſertion the better, he preſented Adelaide with a ſmall box, which on opening ſhe found to contain the preſumed ring which ſhe had put on his finger at his departure, as a pledge of fidelity. "It is mine! mine! oh heaven "and earth!" exclaimed ſhe, ſtruck with deſpair. The diſguiſed pilgrim, after ſhe was ſo far recovered as to be able to liſten with ſome degree of attention, related to her and her brothers the following particulars of his death:

"We were lying together under "the ſame tent; he ſpoke much of

" his beloved Adelaide, and of blaſted
" hopes; the tears ſtood in his eyes.
" I muſt tell you that Roland behaved
" like a gallant warrior, for he performed
" prodigies in the ſight of all the army.
" In the laſt engagement he was mor-
" tally wounded by an arrow which
" penetrated his left ſide; I ſtood near
" him when he fell, and with the aſſiſt-
" ance of two comrades conveyed him to
" his tent. The laſt words of my bene-
" factor were, 'Take this box,' ſaid he
" with a faultering voice, 'and deliver it
" to my beloved Adelaide; tell her that
" my laſt ſigh is for the love and wel-
" fare of her.'

The unhappy maid truly believed the tale, and from that moment devoted herſelf to the memory of her lover, and to the affliction of her ſorrow.

Although many other ſuitors were introduced by her brothers, ſhe never would forfeit her vow, but aſſociated

with

with the neighbouring Carmelite nuns. She at length reſolved to take the veil, to which her brothers were not diſinclined, believing her by that means out of the reach of her Roland, ſhould he return again. She then choſe a ſmall iſland, in the middle of the Rhine, oppoſite to her brothers' caſtle, and that of her beloved Roland, both of which ſhe could ſee from the convent; but after having been there for the ſpace of two years, in the placid performance of her new duties, her lover ſuddenly returned, when both diſcovered the baſe trick by which they had been deceived, and ſeparated from each other. From that interview ſhe fell into a kind of melancholy reverie, which increaſed daily, and in ſpite of all poſſible aſſiſtance continued to increaſe, and ſhe died a few weeks after.

Roland, emulating the fidelity of his miſtreſs, kept faithful to his vow; he built a ſmall caſtle on the extreme point

of his domains near the borders of the Rhine, whence he could overlook the iſland and the tomb that ſhrouded his beloved maiden; there he lived in a ſtate of celibacy for the ſpace of ſixteen years, and died without iſſue.

I delight to range over mountains; particularly if I know, before hand, that they promiſe ſomething adventurous for my mind. But I am far from one of thoſe whoſe feelings are only excited by what is monſtrous, who love ſtrong emotions, becauſe they are commonly inſenſible to the gentler affections, and who ſeek for ſatisfaction from barren rocks, from boundleſs plains of ice and ſnow, becauſe by intemperate uſe of the joys which milder regions preſent, they are diſguſted with them. To me the moſt uniform plain is variety enough, to keep my heart in that degree of warmth, and my ſenſes within the limits which are neceſſary for the uninterrupted enjoyment of nature.

I found

I found however in that country of which I was relating ſo much attractive, ſo much ſatisfaction, that I could not help prolonging my ſtay there for ſeveral days in that romantic, woody, and mountainous country, and, the weather being fair, to traverſe the greateſt part of the ſeven mountains, and the adjacent ruinous ancient robbers' caſtles.

I often embrace the tree which ſuddenly affords me a ſhade; and after a few hours wandering through buſhes or thickets, or through a barren and level ſpot, I throw myſelf upon the graſs, and think myſelf highly delighted; in particular, if ſome rivulet ſteals itſelf through ſome extenſive meadow, or near the gentle noiſe of a water-fall in the hollow way of a mountain. I am, however, impartial enough to ſay that the latter, namely the mountain views, make more impreſſion upon my mind; and muſt confeſs to thoſe ſpots, in reſpect to romantic beauty, the

preference over the plains. For on ſuch the pulſe of nature beats ſtronger there; every thing diſcovers more life and energy; every thing more loudly and emphatically ſpeaks an almighty power at work. The ſtream which, without knowing the path it muſt purſue, meanders ſlowly through the plain, ruſhes through the mountains, and grows impetuous in its courſe; the motion of the clouds, the revolutions of the ſky, and the peals of thunder, are all more ſtrong and animated. The vallies in the fair ſeaſon of the year are filled with finer perfumes of flowers and herbs than thoſe of the plains, whoſe ſoil is not fit to preſerve their radical moiſture, and where their exhalations are diſſipated more widely in the air. Nature in them is more varied, and infinitely more pictureſque. Of her different ſhades, an inhabitant of the plain can form no conception, and when he

firſt

firſt beholds, them his ſenſations are excited to an intereſting degree. Here at once nature preſents the peculiarities of every ſeaſon and the moſt different climes. As long as the ſummer laſts, in the bottom of the valley the heat of a hot climate is felt; in the middle of the mountain you enjoy the moderate temperature of ſpring; and the top reminds you of a cold climate. And how various are the forms, chains, and heaps of mountains and hills!

Man reſembles his ſoil, unleſs ſoftened by education and ſociety. The people of this part of the country bear the ſtamp of nature upon them. Their wholeſome manner of living, their common beverage of wine, their unadulterated brown bread, which they make themſelves, their freſh butter, cheeſe, and genuine milk, their healthy cattle, which they butcher alternately in thoſe mountainous coun-

tries *; in ſhort, we obſerve that their motions are quick, like the ſtream in their woods; boiſterous in their manners, like the atmoſphere; ſtrong as the oak which ſhades them; and firm and true as the rock which bears their huts. The life

* Theſe obſervations apply alſo to thoſe of which I was ſpeaking before; namely, the ſeven capital mountains behind *Bonn*—the chain extends about thirty miles further, and may be called a continuation with thoſe of the Archbiſhoprick of Treves. They are interſected with many villages; the manners of the inhabitants are quite ſimple, rural, and harmleſs. Their greateſt pleaſure is to behold ſtrangers among them, to whom they ſhow all liberality poſſible. The manners of them are not much different from thoſe inhabitants who dwell in the mountains of Switzerland. The former ſeem, however, more influenced by their religious principles than the latter. The "Bettel Monche," Beggar Monks, know how to deal with them, for their own profit. It is pleaſant to behold every now and then a few of thoſe Monks coming from the inhabitants betwixt the mountains with ſmall carts, which are dragged by ſeveral aſſes, laden with all ſorts of proviſion, namely, cheeſe, butter, bacon, greens, &c.

and

and variety of the ſcenes which nature offers them, render their faculties richer in conceptions, and their heart warmer than it would be if they dwelt upon an uniform plain, and gave themſelves up to luxury. Their diſtance from populous places, and the ſcattered ſituation of their huts, keep them more cloſely to their own concerns, preſerve their manners pure, and diſpoſe them to reflection. Their robuſt make, the expreſſion of countenance and language, give them great advantage over the inhabitants who dwell in plains. The unſpeakable openneſs of heart which they diſplay, their frequent inſtances of good-will and affection, together with the good humour and native pleaſantry legible in their countenances, endear them at firſt ſight to every friend of humanity.

How frequently during my ſtay in that country, have I found pleaſure (in company with my two pupils) on viſiting the

country

country people in their mountainous regions, when I have partaken of their rural meal, and wandered about till an hour or two after ſun-ſet; then ſlept away the night in their huts upon a hard layer, and roſe again in the morning to enjoy the riſe of the majeſtic ſun. We all found pleaſure and delight in contemplating from the top of high rocks the broad river Rhine, which, far as the eye could reach, waters the fertile plains beneath; the romantic view which ſun-riſe diſplayed before our eyes, the many ſteeples of Cologne, with the adjacent towns and innumerable villages; and then about us in the vicinity every budded twig, which grew or was expanded. Every thing within the circle of our ſight was in motion. We beheld theſe mountains covered to their ſummits with high and tufted trees, and the vallies, along the borders of the river, in their various windings ſheltered by woody

ſmall iſlands: the peaceful ſtream appeared to us gently gliding through the trembling reeds, and in its calm ſurface reflected the light clouds, which a ſoft zephyr kept ſuſpended in the air. We heard the birds animating the woods with their various ſongs: millions of inſects danced in the purple rays of the ſun; who ſetting at length enticed the humming beetle from the graſs; and the noiſe of evening inſects upon the ground made us attentive. The barren rocks ſtill afforded nouriſhment to the moſs, and the ſands below being covered with broom. The animating heat, which vivifies all nature, was every where diſperſed before our eyes. How all this filled and warmed our heart! we felt ourſelves many times in thoſe delightful ſpots inexpreſſibly happy.

How often have I myſelf broken out on beholding ſuch ſcenes, and in particular when my faithful companions ſeemed to

be

be ſenſible of what they beheld! How often have I excited in their minds a pious contemplation in thoſe ſacred places, and ſaid, "Behold, my young friends, "here we have no temple to worſhip the "Supreme Being; but every thing pro- "claims aloud the Great Ruler above!— "All the beings of the creation, of a "thouſand tribes and a thouſand ſhapes, "move upon the earth and in the air; "whilſt man, ſheltered in his humble "cot, looks abroad, and is vain enough "to exclaim,—OVER ALL THIS IM- "MENSE UNIVERSE I AM THE SOLE "LORD.—Imperfect judge! to you every "thing ſeems ſmall, becauſe you are little "yourſelf.—Over the craggy mountains; "over deſerts untrodden by the foot of "man; even over the unknown confines "of the immenſe ocean, moves the breath "of the Eternal; and every atom to "which he has given exiſtence and life "finds favour in his ſight."—The mere

remem-

remembrance of theſe happy days we ſpent in thoſe delightful ſpots are ſtill a balm to my mind. The ardour of mind with which my exclamations were received by my uncorrupted pupils, was often recalled to their mind when we arrived in England. Such grateful confeſſions I receive with infinite delight. I think myſelf highly rewarded, that my pains as the tutor of ſuch ſuſceptible young friends in this country were ſucceſsfully beſtowed, and many times have I wiſhed to enjoy once more the pleaſure of becoming the guardian of ſuch youth.

No place we left with ſo much regret as Bonn, and in particular thoſe before deſcribed romantic ſpots, where we enjoyed ſo many happy hours, quite adapted for a philoſophical traveller. However we proceeded on our tour by water; the rich plain below Bonn abounds with abbeys and convents, moſt of them appro-

appropriated to the maintenance of noble chapters.

One of the moſt noble is the ladies chapter of Willich, founded in the year 1190, by Megiegor, a count of Guelderland, who endowed it richly, and made his daughter the firſt abbeſs. This lady was very ſtrict in diſcipline; if a nun neglected her duty in the ſmalleſt degree, ſhe immediately was put in a ſort of confinement, or obligated to ſleep all night, without a bed, in the chapel, which ſhe thought the beſt method of keeping good order among the holy ſiſters. Thoſe nuns who have acquired the good favour of the abbeſs are permitted to ſpend ſome weeks in the year with their families. This chapter is extremely rich, and peculiarly valuable to the nobility of this electorate, on account of its vicinity to Bonn.

On the other ſide of the river is the rich abbey of Siegberg, appropriated for

the

the ancient nobility lying on its own domains, of which the ſmall town of that name, ſeated at the foot of a hilly vine-yard, is part. Reception in this chapter is an affair of the moſt ſtrict ceremonious trial; every lady muſt produce at leaſt ſixteen to eighteen quarterings, and they ought to be all genuine and unblemiſhed by any ſign of Plebeianiſm. Before the elections come on, theſe quarterings are exhibited to public view for the ſpace of a month. The prelate of this abbey ſtyles himſelf count of Guls, Strahlen, and Niederpleis. This and many other ſimilar buildings preſent themſelves on the borders of that river, from Bonn to Cologne, and no leſs than twenty-four villages on both ſides; a diſtance of about thirty miles.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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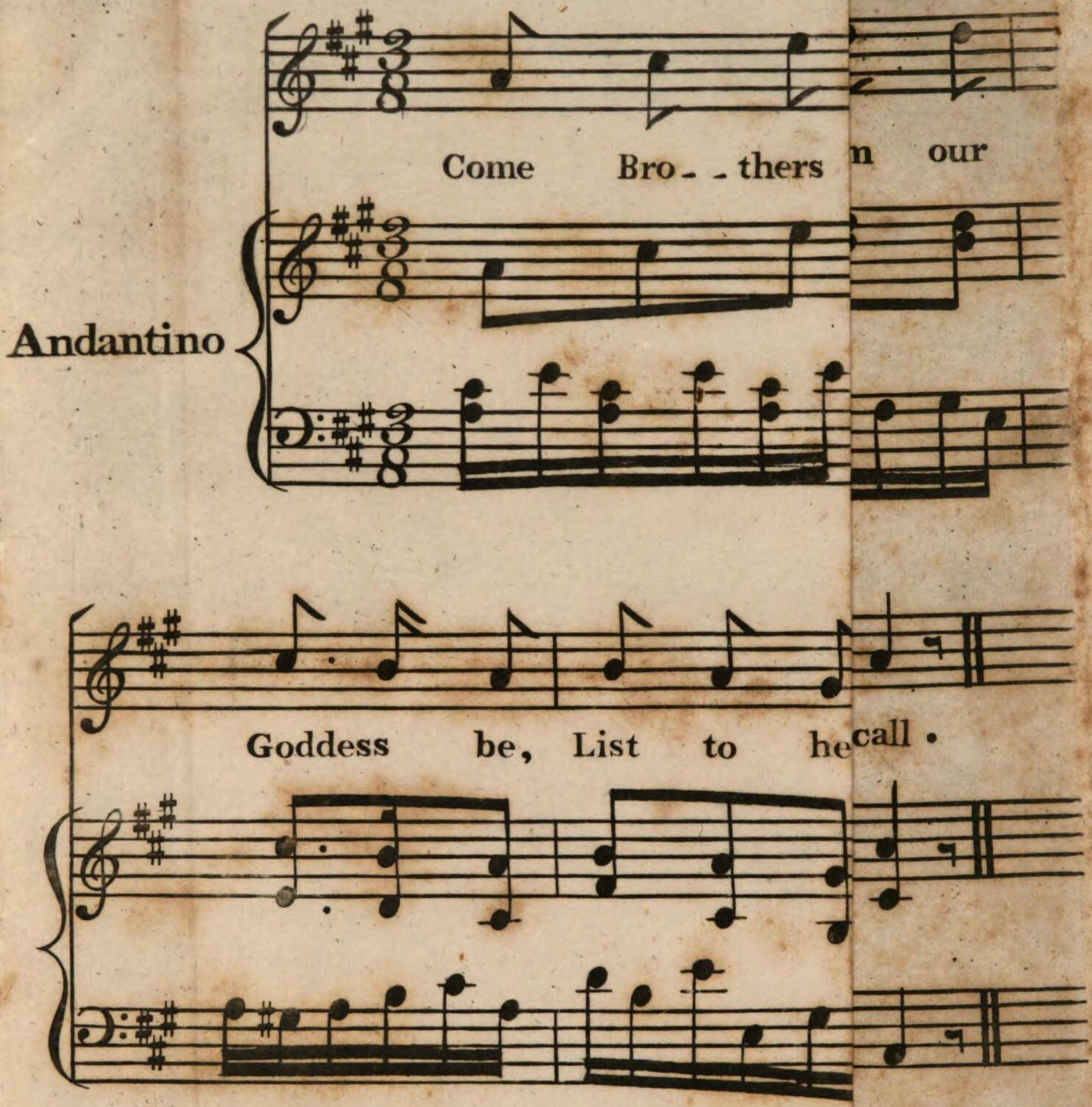
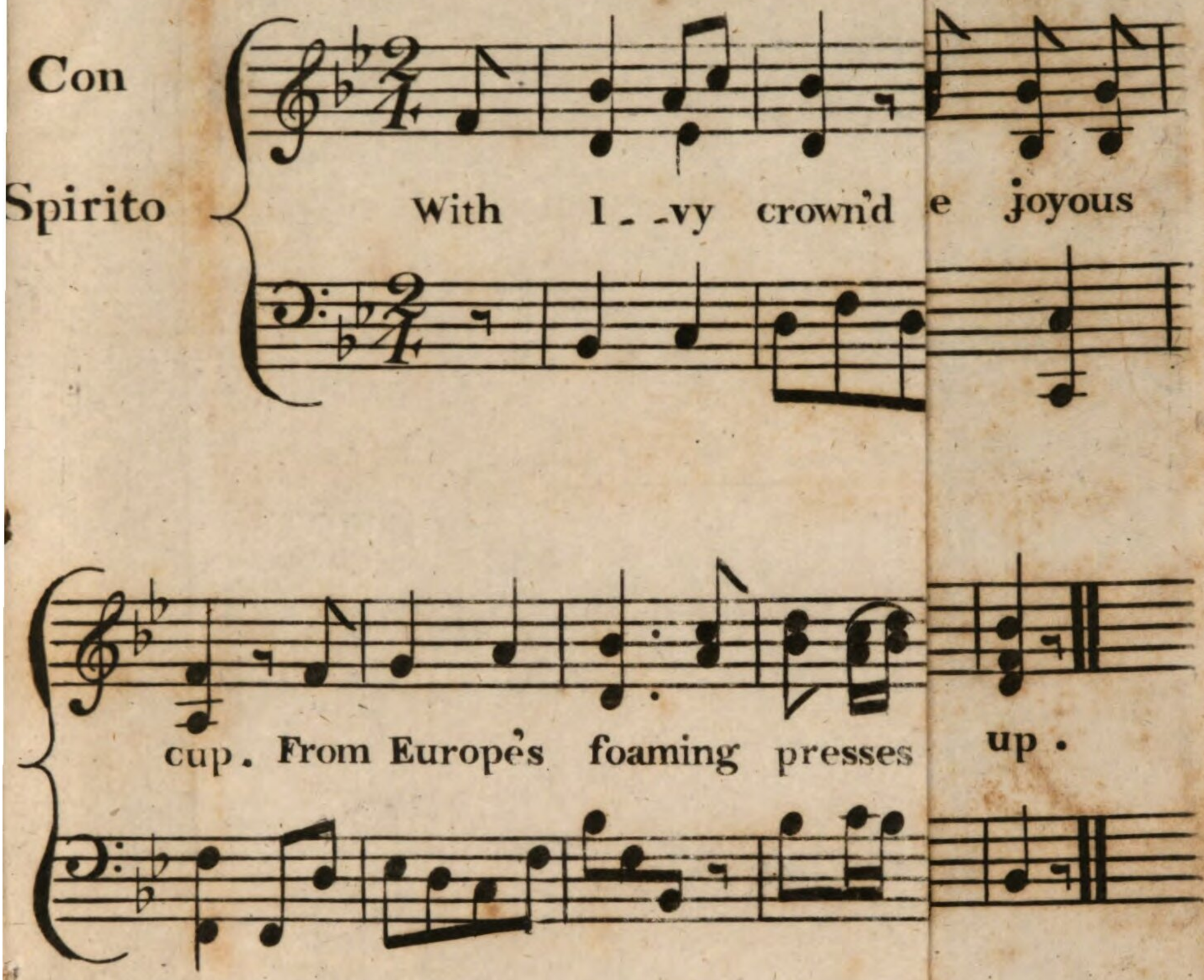


2

Laugh at the foolish throng,
Heedless and vain
Wisdom inspire our Song,
Blest be her reign.

3

Masons we all are bound,
Heart voice and hand,
Her laws to spread around
O'er ev'ry land.



2

The Rhine's gay banks produce the wi ng,
All hail thou genial stream!
There flows the juice that bids manki ng
There flow these joys supreme.

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(SONG referred to in p. 14.)

LIEBE UND WEIN.

1.

OHNE Lieb' und ohne Wein,
Was wär' unſer Leben?
Alles, was uns kann erfreun,
Müſſen dieſe geben.
Wann die Groſſen ſich erfreun,
Was iſt ihre Freude?
Hübſche Mädchen, guter Wein,
Einzig dieſe beyde.

2.

Helden, die des Siegs ſich freun,
Fragen nichts nach Kränzen.
Sie erholen ſich beym Wein,
Und beym ſchlauen Tänzen.
Uns drückt oft des Lebens Pein,
Doch nur, wann wir dürſten:
Aber gebt uns Lieb' und Wein;
O! ſo ſind wir Fürſten.

[To be placed after the Muſic, at the End of the firſt Volume.]

(Referred to in p. 32.)

FREYMÄURER LIED.

1.

LASZT uns ihr Brüder,
Weisheit erhöh'n;
Singet ihr Lieder
Feurig und schön.

2.

Lachet der Thoren,
Die Weisheit schmäh'n;
Wir sind erkohren,
Wahrheit zu höhr'n.

3.

Maurer euch bindet,
Heilige Pflicht;
Suchet ihr findet,
Wahrheit und Licht.

4.

Götter der Erden

Steigen vom Thron;

Maurer zu werden,

Das ist ihr Lohn.

5.

Menschen beglücken,

Lehrt uns Natur;

Folgt mit Entzücken,

Brüder der Spur.

6.

Strahlen zu borgen,

Brauchen wir nicht;

Uns leicht von Morgen

Göttliches Licht.

7.

Es leicht uns nieder.

Bisz in die Grufft;

Wo Gott uns wieder,

Schöpferisch rufft.

(*Referred to in p.* 253.)

RHEINWEIN LIED.

1.

BEKRÄNZT mit Laub den lieben vollen Becher,
Und trinkt ihn freudig leer.
In ganz Europia ihr Herren Zecher,
Iſt ſolch ein Wein nicht mehr.

2.

Am Rhein, am Rhein, da wachſen unſre Reben,
Geſegnet ſey der Rhein!
Da wachſen ſie am Ufer hin und geben
Uns dieſen Labe-wein.

3.

So drinkt ihn denn, und laſzt uns alle Wege
Uns freun und frölich ſeyn;
Und wüſzten wir, wo jemand traurig läge
Wir gäben ihm den Wein!

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BSB Bayerische StaatsBibliothek
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